THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1938—VOL. XXX, NO. 119

••ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Tower reviews

by Clearway

The Week in Focus

Pump of the Week

Shiftings in Europe

Somewhere in the United States there is a pump, the most-talked of pump in the world, the "pump of the week." It isn't working any too well. Few agree where or what the pump is, but everyone is concerned with "priming" it, or "fixing" it, or "getting a new pump."

The pump itself has something to do with that elusive mechanism of human initiative whereby men dare to invest their money and to work in confidence. Under a system of private ownership of the means of production, the spring of initiative is weakened when business men see no prospect of security or profit.

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This is the leak in the pump, as analyzed by many observers. President Roosevelt himself admits this is the trouble. For at least a year he has repeatedly called upon private business to surge forward with investments that would turn relief rolls into pay rolls.

Now that business is again on the decline, he recommends that Congress "take up the slack" by $6,662,000,000 of additional pump-priming. The least caustic among his critics ask how even this amount of federal spending and lending can start the pump working, when the addition of $16,000,000,000 to the national debt in five years has not brought permanent recovery.

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Fireside Peace Bid

Whatever may be the solution of the economic disorders responsible for the years since 1929, there has been a growing consciousness that government and business can find a way only in the atmosphere of good will.

In his first fireside chat to the Nation in five months, President Roosevelt appealed for the "will . . . to work together." He spoke words designed to reassure businessmen. He spoke of "a reasonable profit" for the capitalist, and of his devotion to the goal of a "decent job" for everyone willing to work.

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In terms of program, the speech has aroused sharply divided opinions. Press comment throughout the country centers around the farmer's observation that if a pump leaks, and you prime it and it still leaks, the thing to do is to mend it, or get a new one.

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Not So Simple

A pump is a simple mechanism, and the nation may tend to oversimplify complex economic and social problems by dwelling on the metaphor.

A synthesis of the years since 1929 might read something like this: The American economic system, like the world system, managed to plunge millions into unemployment. In search of some change, any change, the American people turned to a man who promised a "New Deal."

He electrified the country with his good cheer and buoyant leadership. He spent. He fed the hungry. He made jobs. He reformed the banks. He attacked the citadels of entrenched economic privilege. He introduced social security laws and generally favored labor.

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Later as business revived, whether because of, or in spite of, Roosevelt policies, resistance to his program increased among businessmen. Uncorrected flaws in the price and production cycle added economic depression to political uncertainty.

Then President Roosevelt faced three alternatives: To abandon his social program; to push it through until private capital would no longer share the powers and responsibilities of control; or to continue moderately with the social program while seeking to appease business fears.

He chose the latter course.

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The Test of Action

Business cannot be reported as instantaneously reassured by the President's fireside chat. His program, rather than his conciliatory words, is the issue. And his program stands, including wages and hours legislation. He also this week took a strong stand for continuance of the capital gains tax and the undistributed profits tax.

Until the underlying economic problem of work and safe investment is solved—a major job of pump repair—this year's pump-priming offers little prospect of doing more than staving off an inevitable showdown. Meanwhile, Congress has the choice between spending—with votes in the coming mid-term election as an obvious if not intentional bait on the President's hook—or of choosing to face and solve the basic problem before the national debt has become unmanageable.

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Britain and Italy

Into the apparently solid line of the Rome-Berlin axis, British policy this week thrust a question mark. Details of the pact between

(Continued on Page 5, Column 6)

President Out To Abolish All Tax Exemption

Drive Will Be Aimed at Tax-Free Securities and Certain Incomes

Message to Explain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 16—Ultimate success or failure of President Roosevelt's program to eliminate tax-exempt securities and allow mutual taxation of state and federal employees probably lies with the Supreme Court. The two New Deal justices, Black and Reed, may be the deciding factors in the decision.

Mr. Roosevelt on Thursday recommended Congressional reform action, and yesterday amplified this by announcing he would send a message shortly, and would try to find a remedy through legislation rather than constitutional amendment. Practically all writers now agree tax-exempt securities should go.

Blocking the second part of his program is a close vote in the Supreme Court delivered last year in the case of Brush vs. Commissioner, by which the Second Circuit Court of Appeals was reversed. The question turned on whether the Federal Government could tax the income of the chief engineer of the New York Bureau of Water Supply. The majority opinion was written by Mr. Justice Sutherland, supported by Chief Justice Hughes, and Mr. Justices Butler, Van Devanter and McReynolds, and it declared the Federal Government could not tax the state official. Mr. Justices Sutherland and Van Devanter have since left the Court. The minority opinion was written by Mr. Justice Roberts, supported by Mr. Justice Brandeis. Mr. Justices Stone and Cardozo disassociated themselves from the Sutherland reasoning, but concurred in the result.

The Government must apparently secure a reversal of the Sutherland opinion if it is to attain its goal of taxation of local officials' salaries. In his dissent, Mr. Justice Roberts charged the Court's past rulings "have not furnished the Executive a consistent rule of action," and thereupon formulated his own rule, under which mutual taxation would be possible. Roswell Magill, Undersecretary of the Treasury, quoted the Roberts dissent at length in a speech in Baltimore last October. "No constitutional amendment,"

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

'Best Flier'

Wide World

Henry T. (Dick) Merrill

PARIS, April 16 (AP)—The International League of Aviators today announced the selection of Henry T. (Dick) Merrill as the world champion aviator of 1937.

Miss Jean Batten of New Zealand was named the best woman flier. Howard Hughes and Jacqueline Cochran were cited for accomplishments in the United States.

Problems Rise On President's Spending Plan

Local Communities Ask How to Meet Federal Requirements

Look to Congress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 16—A hundred and one questions arose today as to what President Roosevelt's vast new spending plan might mean to local communities from coast to coast.

The general conclusion of officials in charge of agencies designated to spend the billions was that no new spending machine would be needed in Washington but that in some cases the Federal Government would assume bills now paid by the States.

WPA chiefs said they expected little change in the federal relief program at least until next January. The PWA, with almost enough approved projects in its portfolio would take up where it left off last fall when the last PWA extension law expired.

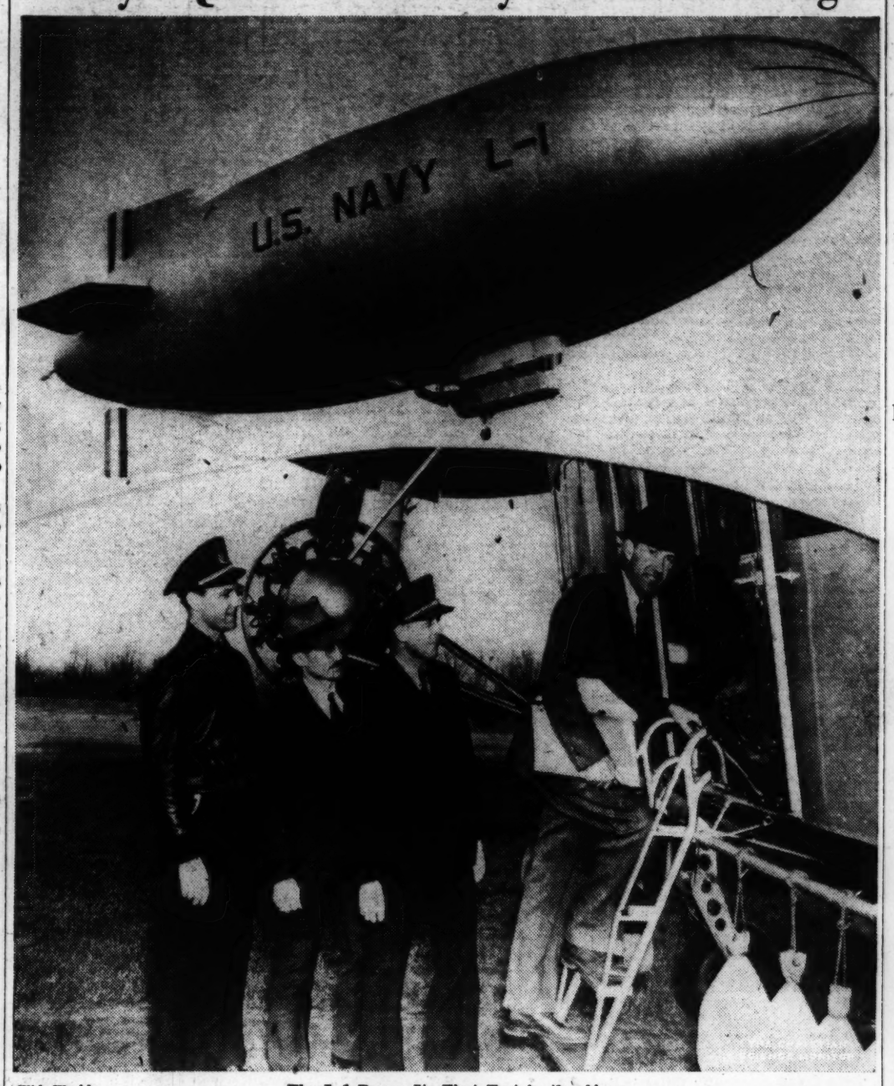
Because the widespread insolvency of cities has made local contributions to federal works difficult, there is little chance that either the additional $300,000,000 asked for the United States Housing Authority or the $37,000,000, for flood control can be spent unless the basic law enacted by Congress is changed to eliminate the local share now required. The United States Housing Authority was given $500,000,000 when it was established last summer, but because of various local restrictive laws and inability of cities to furnish the required 10 per cent share, only five contracts have been actually signed to date and ground has not been broken for a single project.

The President's recommendation for a $1,250,000,000 means that the Federal Government would shoulder no more of the relief burden than it is already doing. A suggestion from Harry L. Hopkins, WPA Administrator, that the Government assume more of the load by giving direct relief to children of needy families through the dependent children's section of the Social Security Law was passed over by the President. Social Security Board officials explained that the Hopkins recommendation could hardly be put into effect expeditiously enough to aid the present recession since it would entail changes in state laws.

WPA rolls are rising rapidly at the present time, with approximately 2,502,177 employed. The low point of WPA employment was reached last October when the rolls were cut to 1,450,000. It would not be necessary for municipalities to submit huge new public building programs to Washington as they did in 1933 because the PWA already has on file 2,798 non-federal projects which have been examined and approved. These involved loans and grants totaling $757,868,275 compared with the $1,000,000,000 the President is asking for public works.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

Navy's Queen of the Sky Tries Her Wings



Wide World

The L-1 Passes Its First Test in the Air

Above—The L-1, the Navy's New 123,000 Cubic Foot Nonrigid Airship, Constructed by the Goodyear-Zeppelin Corporation, Is Pictured During Its Successful First Test Flight at Akron, Ohio. Later It Will Be Taken to Lakehurst, N. J., for Final Tests. Below—Carl Fickes, Chief Goodyear Pilot; Elgin Shaw, Technician; H. Webster Crum, Co-Pilot; and Commander W. E. Zimmerman, U. S. Navy Inspector, as They Boarded the L-1 for Its Test Flight

Europe Looks Hopefully To New Treaties To Aid Peace

British Pact With Italy Ready for Signing at Rome

France Stronger

Problems of Near East and Mediterannean Seen Aided by Pacts

Europe, not quite daring to believe peace yet actually within its grasp, today looked hopefully upon a series of significant moves by major powers to build new bulwarks of understanding.

Britain's pact with Italy was completed, awaiting only today's formal signing at Rome to mark adjustment of major disputes between the two countries. Problems in the Mediterranean and the Near East thus appear at least temporarily solved. And new promises of ultimate Italian withdrawal from Spain—key requirement of British policy—thus come at the moment when the Spanish Insurgents have driven their wedge to the Sea, dividing Government Spain into two parts.

France—its domestic position strengthened by the support of the Daladier Cabinet and its success in ending widespread strikes—looks forward to joining the new concert. The French Premier and his Foreign Minister have been invited to London. In Rome, there are continued unofficial indications of negotiations between France and Italy, looking toward a pact paralleling the Anglo-Italian accord.

Italy, meanwhile, carefully points out that its agreement with Britain does not weaken the Rome-Berlin axis. But this reassurance is insufficient to prevent talk of the revival of the "Stresa Front" of Britain, France, and Italy, originally erected to bar German expansion.

Repercussions in the United States, chiefly of the Insurgent gains in Spain, cause discussions of the American neutrality policy, with some prospect of lessening isolationist sentiment.

Britain and Italy Ready To Sign Pact at Rome; Paris Expected to Agree

ROME, April 16 (AP)—Italy and Great Britain drew together today in an accord breaking a path France is expected to follow soon into the orbit of the Rome-Berlin Axis. The accord is to be signed here this evening.

Diplomatic quarters reported Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano had informed France indirectly he was ready to negotiate with the Daladier Government for an agreement similar to the one reached with Britain ending three years of Italo-British tension.

Fascist officials, making ready for a visit May 3 from the Duce's principal collaborator, Chancellor Hitler, said they did not know how soon talks with France would start.

European peace hopes thus rose as Britain and Italy wrote finis to the Mediterranean tension which in the last three years had brought two traditionally friendly peoples to the verge of war.

An additional guarantee of Mediterranean tranquillity was promised with the signature of the Egyptian Minister to that part of the agreement concerning Italian relations with Egypt.

Though the text of the accord was still secret, it was believed to cover these principal points:

A British promise to respect Italy's rights to passage through the Suez Canal to its East African possessions, and agreement to work through the League of Nations for recognition of the Italian conquest of Ethiopia.

(Britain already has moved to have the Ethiopian question considered at the next League Council session.)

An Italian agreement to withdraw troops from Spain and to return Italy's Libyan garrison to peace strength.

Mutual recognition of one another's interests in the Mediterranean and Red Seas, and promises to refrain from radio propaganda attacking one another.

That resumption of friendly rela-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 5)

Can 'Canned Music' Be Tinned? Musicians Say It Cuts Jobs

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., April 16 (AP)—"Canned music," says the American Federation of Musicians, has got to stay in the can.

It's music, all right. But it's wide use in the movies is prolonging the depression for several hundred artists, the A. F. of M. complains.

Hollywood's canned music, on sound tracks, is played over and over again in picture after picture, somewhat like the next-door neighbor's daughter plays "Thanks for the Memory."

A producer making a film on a very limited budget telephones a musical library, probably Abe Meyer's, and says:

"I need 100 feet of some march for the main title, 38 feet of sob stuff for the funeral, 22 feet of assorted barnyard noises and 337 feet of 'something sweet' for the love scenes."

Mr. Meyer sells music by the foot, or the rod, if anybody likes it that way. He may sell one symphony orchestra recording to a half dozen film makers, or snatches of a jazz band's rhumba to 20. It's the same music all the time, which he had recorded, but it sounds different in different settings.

The musicians have formally protested the use of such music, demanding that producers hire an orchestra for every recording. Musicians get $10 an hour, with a three-hour minimum, for movie work. That explains why the smaller producers keep Abe Meyer in business.

Conferences to consider the demand are being held now between Musicians' and Producers' representatives.

Intimate Message From Washington

Americans Criticize U. S. Foreign Policy at Soviet Embassy Dinner—There's a Saying—A Bird Soiling Its Own Nest

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, April 16

A good deal more happens in Washington than meets the eye, as we all know. Probably more, and more important, visitors go into the White House through the basement doors than pass through the lobby of the Executive Offices and have their names recorded in the newspapers. There was a meeting of newspapermen, according to reliable report, held in the old Austrian Legation the other Sunday which would bear a good deal of investigation. Of that, more a little later. Our present purpose is to explore a dinner and seminar that was held night before last in the old Pullman Mansion on Sixteenth Street, the luxurious embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

First of all, our purpose in chronicling this meeting is not mere gossiping. It is a matter of some public interest. For it is a long established canon of the diplomatic business that diplomatists must not interfere with the internal affairs of the Government to which they are accredited. Not to mention Citizen Genet, there was the historic and unhappy case of Lionel Sackville Sackville-West, later Lord Sackville, who was given his passports by the American Government for writing a letter expressing a preference in American politics. An attempt to interfere in the formulation of policy would be almost as improper, one would think, as an attempt to guide a citizen between two rival candidates, which is what Lord Sackville did.

Read and Cogitate

Well, night before last there was held at the Russian Embassy an odd and interesting seminar on American foreign policy. Invitations had gone out at the proper time before, and guests were asked for dinner and discussion. About 30 were present. They included, as far as we can find out, only one State Department official, the able and discreet Laurence Duggan, Chief of the Division of the American Republics.

Among other government officials present were Dr. Ernest Gruening, Director of the Division of Territories and Island Possessions in the Department of the Interior. Under Dr. Gruening come the Far Pacific Islands that have recently been taken over. Then there was Jerome Frank, the well-known liberal lawyer, now a member of the Securities and Exchange Commission, and Leon Henderson, economist of the Works Progress Administration, credited with having been one of the most accurate prophets of the recession, and a number of other lesser departmental officials.

Four sturdy leftist members of Congress were there: Representatives Maury Maverick (D) of Texas, John Toussaint Bernard, (F.-L.) of Minnesota, Jerry J. O'Connell (D) of Montana and Byron N. Scott (D) of California. There were very few newspapermen—perhaps the Soviet Embassy thinks they are too hard-bitten, or can be wooed and won by other means. But Arthur Krock, of the New York Times, was present, and so was Sir Willmot Lewis, of the London Times, and Kenneth Durant and Lawrence Todd, of Tass, the official Russian Agency. Likewise there was Quincy Howe, author of "England Expects Every American to Do His Duty," and, believe it or not, there was Mrs. Ogden Reid, co-proprietor of the New York Herald Tribune.

There were various organization officials. Among them were Raymond Leslie Buell and William T. Stone of the Foreign Policy Association, Miss Dorothy Detzer of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, Miss Freda Kirchwey, editor of The Nation. And there were the two ranking Russians: Alexander Troyanovsky, the Ambassador, and Constantine Oumansky, Counselor. A very good dinner was served, and a pretty good time had by all.

There's a Saying—Soiling One's Nest

The purpose of the meeting appears to have been to conduct a seminar on American foreign policy. Such meetings are often held in Washington. In fact, there was one the very night before the Soviet affair, at which Herbert Morrison, prominent British Laborite and chairman of the London County Council, held the floor. Yet, so far as we know, no meeting of Americans so deliberately for the purpose of threshing out American foreign policy has hitherto been held in a foreign Embassy or Legation.

These facts are not chronicled to make the hair stand on end. People gather in Washington every day, and they will talk. But it is not usual for the Soviet Ambassador to open the discussion with an able and adroit speech in criticism of isolationism, and for a group of mostly liberals then to scramble about in futile and heated debate—to wash their own dirty diplomatic linen before a foreign public.

Probably the Soviet Seminar was not half so great a breach of diplomatic propriety as the alleged meeting in the old Austrian Legation. We cannot prove a thing about this meeting. But the Philadelphia Inquirer, under a copyright, alleged that a group of American newspapermen, not from Washington, were summoned to the Legation, and told of a plan to start a series of Nazi-supported and Nazi-sympathetic newspapers across the United States. The men, it is said, had been receiving pay for getting out information friendly to the Reich for some months. They are reported to have rebelled at the newspaper plan, and it is said to have fallen through. Various rather indefinite denials were issued.

But these are stirring times in the world; it is no wonder that the propagandists are astir in Washington; and it is up to reader and writer alike to keep their eyes open.

U. S. Firm on Arms Ban for Spain; War Summary: Franco's Drive to Sea

Neutrality Maintained by Washington in Face of Strong Pressure

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 16—America's neutrality statutes emerged here today from the most severe ordeal through which they have yet passed—the repercussions of the Spanish civil war. They are legally undamaged, in fact probably strengthened by the trial. But the fundamental theories behind them have been shaken, their congressional backing weakened, and the vital question raised how long American opinion will be satisfied with isolationist neutrality.

Details of the powerful campaign which friends of the Spanish Government have carried on here during the past month to breach the acts, or at least the official inter-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

Miaja in Command Of Loyalist Defense

By the Associated Press

Madrid, April 16

Gen. José Miaja became the supreme head of military and civilian affairs today in the southern four fifths of Government Spain, cut off from Catalonia by the Insurgents' break through to the sea at Vinaroz.

The "savior of Madrid," most famous of the few army officers who have remained loyal to the Government, was vested with the highest powers several days ago by Premier Juan Negrin, Government Minister of National Defense. The appointment was confirmed by radio last night.

General Miaja's first act was to declare that the Government would continue its fight, despite the Vinaroz setback, and that every effort would be made to maintain normal conditions in the territory under his control.

Insurgents Reach Coast in Rush, but Loyalists Reorganize Forces

The following summary of the military situation in Spain, compiled from dispatches of the Associated Press and authentic direct sources, shows the latest phase of operations ending in the capture of Vinaroz by the Insurgent forces, thereby severing all land communications between Valencia and Barcelona.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

As the young Spanish Republic celebrated its seventh anniversary yesterday with unusual fervor, the Insurgent forces in their 37-day drive to the Mediterranean had reached the coast at Vinaroz, putting them in a position to roll back the defenders toward Barcelona to the north and Valencia to the south. The two capital cities of the Loyalists have lost touch with each other overland and the Insurgents are already talking of establishing a naval base between the two sections of the defenders.

The campaign, given the same conditions as obtain at present, would be near an end, since the Loyalists, once driven from the mountainous and easily defended terrain of the coastal sierras, as they have been at several points, have only flat land to fight upon, which, with the Insurgents' enormous pre-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 2)

Lower California for Sale?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Purchase of Lower California by the United States would bring numerous benefits to this country, as well as ease Mexico's financial situation, thus strengthening mid-North America economically and improving U. S.-Mexican relations.

Telegrams embodying this contention were sent recently to President Roosevelt, Secretary of State Hull, and President Cardenas of Mexico by William H. Evans, a civic leader here whose interests so far have been centered on housing facilities throughout the United States.

Mr. Evans, whose plan is outlined in a bill being introduced in Congress by Representative Charles Kramer of Los Angeles, voiced his contention as a solution to the general Mexican problem underlying its expropriation policy, lately expressed in seizure of oil properties belonging to American, British, and other foreign interests.

"Mexico would gain much, as it would not be necessary for the people of Mexico to pay these claims by taxes. Instead, they would give land which the government is not in a condition to develop," Mr. Evans maintained.

"Millions of our unemployed could go to this vast territory, which has millions of acres of tillable land, tropical forests of fine lumber, hydro-electric power resources, the richest fisheries on the coast, and great strands of beautiful beaches."

Purchase of Sonora Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YUMA, Ariz.—Purchase by the United States of Baja, or Lower California, is strongly endorsed by Hugo B. Farmer, Secretary of the Gila Project Association, in a letter to United States Senator Carl Hayden, but he added the suggestion that if such a move were made by the United States it would be a grave mistake not to attempt to include the territory of Sonora in the purchase, since the geographical location of the two territories makes it urgent that both be under one government.

American Hired Girl Vanishing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 16—That homely figure of bygone days—the hired girl—is but a memory in most American towns today.

On the basis of data collected in its consumer purchase survey, the Bureau of Home Economics reports that her species is fast dwindling. In most American villages, sums paid out for household help are too meager to allow for year-round service.

In at least one person—the one who wrote the Bureau's press release—the cold statistics roused latent memories that sent him scurrying for a volume of the Hoosier poet, James Whitcomb Riley.

"The Hired Girl," recalls the Bureau's release, "was the family factotum who lived in the household, cooked such good things to eat that the children hung about her kitchen table until she chased them away with some such refrain as: 'Clear out of my way. There's time for work and time for play! Take your dough and run, child, run, or I can't get no cooking done!'"

Dr. Louise Stanley, Bureau Chief, had this explanation for the hired girl's disappearance: "The importance of 'our hired girl' in the living patterns of village families has decreased as services of commercial bakeries and laundries have increased, as canneries and garment factories have grown, and as labor-saving devices have come into the home.

"Then, too, many a homemaker would rather spend for a car and widen her social contacts than to spend money for a maid if it only means leisure to sit on the front porch and watch the neighbors ride by."

The Bureau found hired girls practically extinct in New England and Pacific Coast villages; in Mid-Atlantic, Midwest, Great Plains, and Rocky Mountain areas, she was rare, but in southeastern villages, she was still to be found in generous numbers.

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In the Boston Section:

Preview of Boston News for coming week with its significance.

Heroic work of Exeter engineer stirs Boston fishing circles.

Majority of Boston's stores to be open April 19, Patriots' Day.

Tuesday will decide horse race referendum possibilities in Rhode Island.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

President Out to End All Tax Exemptions

(Continued from Page 1)

he said, "could be framed to accomplish so broad and desirable a result as the adoption by the Court of the general position which Mr. Justice Roberts outlined.

"As one aspect, consider how much the administration of the federal income tax would be improved if the Sixteenth Amendment were now held to mean what it says—to confer the power actually to tax incomes from whatever source derived."

It is assumed that the Roberts opinion will be taken by the Administration as its own in this phase of the program, with the hope that Mr. Justices Black and Reed will support it, and a fifth judge may be won from the two who "concurred"—Mr. Justices Stone and Cardozo.

The Administration also wants the right to tax local securities. The Treasury estimated today that if the Government could collect income taxes on the interest of state and local bonds now outstanding, the additional revenue would be about $70,000,000 annually. A similar amount could be derived from tax-exempt or partially tax-exempt federal securities.

Would Not Be Retroactive

However, Mr. Roosevelt does not propose to make the tax on tax-exempts retroactive. If the Government were permitted to tax local securities, and ceased to issue its own tax-exempt securities, the reform would be effected. The object would be less to increase Government revenue, as to remove inequities by which wealthy people benefit more by purchasing tax exemption than do poor people. Senator Carter Glass (D) of Virginia, as Secretary of the Treasury, said:

"It is intolerable that taxpayers should be allowed, by purchase of exempt securities, not only to obtain exemption with respect to the income derived therefrom, but to reduce the supertaxes upon their other income."

The Treasury argues it would do no good to stop issuing tax-exempts as long as state and local governments offered such securities.

Mr. Roosevelt is expected to assert that the Sixteenth Amendment gives the Treasury the right to tax state securities at present. It reads:

"The Congress shall have the power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, without apportionment among the several states, and without regard to any census or enumeration."

Mr. Roosevelt again yesterday emphasized the Government's contention that this, in plain English, gives the Government the right to tax incomes "from whatever source derived," just as it says.

Again Court Stands in Way

But the Supreme Court has held otherwise in connection with local officials' salaries at least and Mr. Roosevelt may revive his feud with the Court over the declaration that it has invalidated the words of the Amendment.

Oddly enough, Chief Justice Hughes, when Governor of New York, warned that the Amendment would extend the taxing power to income previously exempt. A considerable legal group supports the view. President Butler of Columbia University said last year that for Congress to propose an amendment to authorize the taxation of State bonds or local salaries would make America a laughing stock, since the Sixteenth Amendment clearly contains the authority already.

Undersecretary Magill at Baltimore dealt with the subject, in part.

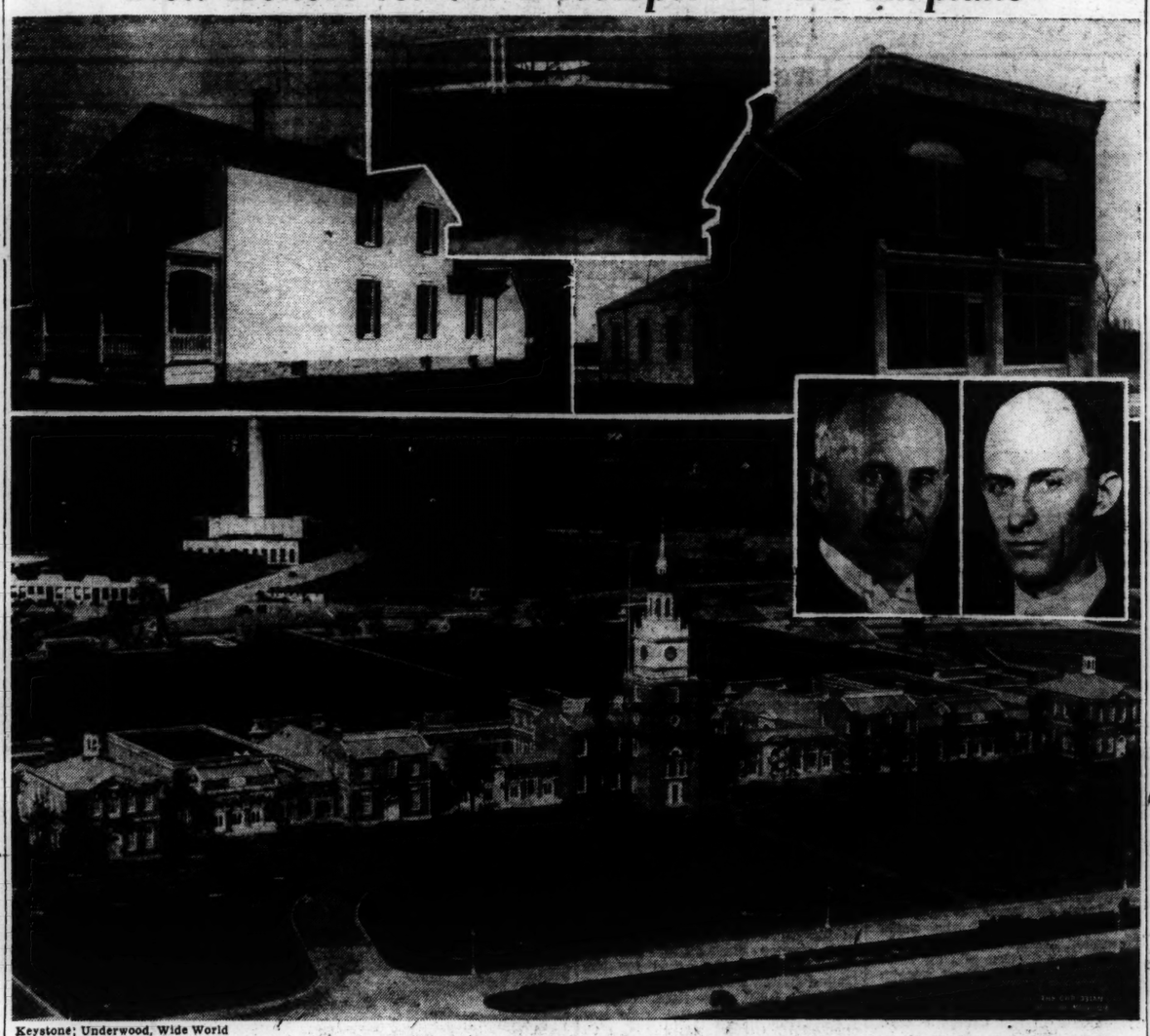
"The Court," he pointed out, "has never been called upon to pass directly upon the power of Congress under the Sixteenth Amendment, to tax the interest on State and municipal bonds. Each succeeding Income Tax Act, from 1913 to date, has expressly exempted the interest upon the obligations of a State or any political subdivision thereof."

But he added:

"The Court has many times indicated, however, that in its opinion the Amendment did not extend the taxing power to new subjects, but simply put at rest the contention that an income tax, being a direct tax on property, must be apportioned."

A broader interpretation of the Sixteenth Amendment is what Mr. Roosevelt fundamentally seeks.

New Honors for the Developers of the Airplane



Keystone; Underwood, Wide World

Henry Ford Adds the Boyhood Home and Shop of Orville and Wilbur Wright to His Collection of Memorabilia at Greenfield Village in Detroit

Top—(Left) The Wright Home, Reconstructed at Greenfield Village; (Center) First Airplane Flight by the Wrights in December, 1903, at Kitty Hawk, N. C.; (Right) the Bicycle Shop Where the Wrights Built Their First Plane, as It Is Now at Greenfield Village.
Middle—(Left) Orville Wright; (Right) Wilbur Wright.
Bottom—Museum of the Edison Institute, Which Includes Henry Ford's Collection of Historical Machines, Including Airplanes, Automobiles, and Other Vehicles.

FSA Attempts Rehabilitation Of Missouri Sharecroppers

WASHINGTON, April 16 (AP)—The farm hand is faring well this spring, considering recent declines in agricultural prices and an increase in the supply of labor, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported yesterday.

On April 1 farm wages averaged $23.86 a month, with board, an increase of 2.5 per cent over the average a year ago.

NEW MADRID, Mo., April 16 (AP)—One hundred men, a few months removed from their sharecropper status, urged 100 teams of newly acquired mules to greater speed yesterday as they plowed acres of Laforge Farms, the Farm Security Administration's latest experiment in rural rehabilitation.

A year ago these same men plowed these same acres in Southeastern Missouri, not far from the Arkansas line, made a crop of cotton, and last fall—when everything was figured up—found they had broken even or were in debt. It was the same story again.

But this spring conditions are different. Social and economic rehabilitation has been started. Each man has been set up as a diversified farmer, with a farm of from 55 to 70 acres, leased to him by FSA, a team of mules, new farming equipment, a milk cow, a hog and pigs, and 50 chickens, purchased with funds loaned by FSA. Each of the 60 white and 40 Negro families, numbering about 600 persons, has a large garden plot, a source of food not always available to sharecroppers.

Five-Room Cottages

The community presents a constantly changing picture, even though the project was not conceived until last December. A trim five-room white cottage with two porches, one screened, stands today where a dilapidated two- or three-room cabin stood yesterday. Near by a new barn takes shape.

Each of the farms will have a new building, prefabricated at a material yard on the project and hauled knocked-down by truck to locations. Cost of the house is figured at slightly under $1,000 and a barn at approximately $500. The houses have three bedrooms, combination living and dining room, and kitchen.

FSA officials term the project unique. Han B. Baasch, the Manager, frankly called it an experiment, but he asserted it is one that may show the way and have an important bearing on the problem of sharecroppers and tenants in the South.

Mr. Baasch explained that none of the farmers was hand-picked. They were the sharecroppers on the land when it was purchased by the Government and they consider themselves fortunate now to have been there. Some said they had lived on this land for 20 years.

A Gin Co-operative

In the middle of the 6,700 acre tract, purchased at an average cost of $41 an acre, is a cotton gin valued at $25,000. The farmers organized the Laforge Co-operative Association to operate the gin. The Association also set up a co-operative store and plans to buy practically all their supplies through it. The cotton crop is to be marketed co-operatively.

Carl Puckett, President of the Co-operative Association, who is farming a 58-acre tract, said purchase of implements through the store saved the farmers $12,000.

Wives of the farmers left their gardens long enough to crowd into the store to make selections from samples of wooden chairs, tables, tables, beds, mattresses, stoves, and other simple furnishings—furnishings that will go into the new homes, replacing in many cases boxes used as chairs and tables and homemade bunks built in the corners of cabin rooms.

The farmers are committed to repay their loans to FSA by turning over one fourth of the cash from their cotton crops in addition to $50 rental this year. After the farmers have had opportunity to establish themselves, it is probable that a plan will be worked out whereby they can become landowners.

The diversification program calls for 15 to 20 acres of cotton on each farm, with a like acreage seeded to corn. Already oats and lespedeza have been planted. Legumes are to be planted to provide pasture, later to be plowed under for soil-building purposes.

The farmers have agreed to plant only certified cotton seed from which they expect to produce staple of premium grade. Also they expect to derive extra profit from sale of their cotton seed due to its certified origin.

Bridges-Led Union Rejects Move For Labor Unification

ABERDEEN, Wash., April 16 (AP)—The International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union in convention here yesterday rejected a proposal for labor unity and a united labor movement.

The resolution submitted, by the Ship Clerks Union of San Francisco, proposed each C. I. O. international union select one member of a C. I. O. National Unity Committee, and that this Unity Committee include a like number from the American Federation of Labor.

It recommended "the C. I. O. offer to submit to a referendum under the Wagner Act any C. I. O. international union whose membership's choice of affiliation is challenged," and the C. I. O. "offer to arbitrate any deadlocked point by a joint board, three names each to be submitted by the C. I. O., the A. F. of L. and the Department of Labor."

The resolution suggested the A. F. of L. be asked to make definite public commitment in favor of industrial unions for the mass production industries, and the A. F. of L. agree none of the present C. I. O. unions should be split for any purpose of unity, but each be considered an entity.

Seeking clarification of longshore work and working conditions, the convention recommended that longshoremen build all loads for ship's gear; all ship line handling be classified as longshore work; penalty cargo lists be revised; conference with pump and sulphite workers on the question of dock handling of pulp and paper; investigation of labor-saving machinery and devices.

A resolution that Harry Bridges, Australian-born West Coast C. I. O. leader, be made an undeportable "100 per cent American" through adoption by the Quinault Indian tribe was passed by his union.

A deportation hearing is to be held 10 days as the result of recently aired charges against Mr. Bridges.

The resolution "to end the Harry Bridges deportation question for once and for all," was adopted amid laughter of the delegates.

Bridges Breaks Strike

SEATTLE, Wash., April 16 (AP)—Longshoremen walked through a sailor's picket line today to load a Shepard Line freighter after another Shepard ship involved in a labor dispute put out to sea.

Harry Bridges, west coast C. I. O. director and president of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, said the strike was not sanctioned by the Maritime Federation of the Pacific, to which both unions belong.

Micro-Film Held Aid to Libraries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 16—Acquisition of a new micro-photography department, as an addition to Sullivan Memorial Library, has been announced by Temple University as the most valuable contribution since the library was formally opened by President and Mrs. Roosevelt in 1936.

Micro-photography, or the reproduction of materials on micro-film, is regarded as one of the most significant developments of the day in the fields of education and library service. Possession of a laboratory for reproduction of research materials will make Temple's library the first in this area having a complete department and film library.

"It is now possible to obtain," Dr. J. Periam Danton, Temple librarian, declared, "a complete file of such an important and expensive journal as the Annalen der Physik (about 400 volumes) on approximately 4,000 feet of film, for less than one-twentieth of the $4,000 cost of the volumes in regular printed form. Thousands of other items, including newspaper files, Government publications and manuscripts, could be similarly secured.

"In addition, the system makes possible a tremendous saving in space and in time and of effort in use: a month's file of the New York Times in regular form weighs about 60 pounds and occupies about 3,000 cubic inches. On film the same material weighs 2½ pounds and occupies less than 25 cubic inches."

Work on the new department, which is the gift of the Samuel I Vogelson Foundation, will be begun immediately so that it may be in operation by early summer.

PWA Aids N. J. Schools

TRENTON, N. J., April 16 (AP)—The Public Works Administration spent more mony for schools during the past five years than for any other type of project undertaken in this State, a survey revealed today. An activity report of the Emergency Administrtion of Public Works by Director Col. M. E. Gilmore of New York said the program for 11 states in Region 1 was "practically complete."

In New Jersey 226 projects costing $57,158,000 were sponsored during the period with four major projects still under construction.

Shrine to Wright Brothers Dedicated at Ford 'Village'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, April 16—Notables in aviation met here today to take part in the dedication of a shrine to the Wright brothers, builders of the first successful heavier-than-air machine to fly under its own power.

The shrine, set up in Henry Ford's collection of historic American buildings, consists of the Wright home, transported here from Dayton, Ohio, with much of its furniture and library intact, and the bicycle shop in which the brothers experimented and finally constructed their famous ship.

Orville Wright attended the dedication and will be guest of honor at a banquet tonight. It was Orville Wright who piloted the plane in the first successful flight at Kitty Hawk, N. C., Dec. 17, 1903. Tribute will be paid to Wilbur Wright, who passed on in 1912. The dedication service coincided with Wilbur Wright's birthday. He was born in 1867.

The Early Birds, an organization of pioneer aviators, was largely responsible for interesting Mr. Ford in a Wright shrine. The organization, composed of persons who had piloted airplanes before 1916, had long considered the desirability of erecting a monument to the Wright brothers. That the original plane should rest in the Kensington museum in London instead of a museum in the United States was a source of irritation, and the preservation of their home and workshop seemed essential.

Meanwhile Henry Ford had begun collecting choice pieces of Americana for his Greenfield Village, especially those related to mechanical advancement in this country. Thomas Edison, Luther Burbank and others were commemorated, and it was simple for the Early Birds to interest Mr. Ford in the Wrights.

The Edison Institute, which operates Greenfield Village and its industrial museum, sent members of its staff to Dayton to supervise moving the house, shop, and other effects of the Wright family.

The dedication services were scheduled to be followed by a banquet with Charles F. Kettering, Vice-President of General Motors Corporation in charge of research, as toastmaster. Mr. Kettering is linked with the Wrights not only through his accomplishments in the field of research and mechanics, but also by the fact that he was a neighbor of the Wright brothers in his youth.

Mails Exclude Bank Night

WASHINGTON, April 16 (AP)—Bank night, the patented system of prize drawing, which has won followers in many cities and towns, received a blow yesterday from Postmaster General Farley.

Ruling that Bank Nights are lotteries, he ordered the mails closed to Affiliated Enterprises, Inc., of Denver, Colo., which holds the patent on them, and its officers. Officials said this would prevent the Denver firm from selling Bank Night "licenses" to theaters and stores by mail.

A recent audit of the company's books by postal inspectors showed a gross income of $1,250,000 in two years, they reported. However, Emmett Thurmon, General Counsel of the corporation, contends that operating costs have run as high as 90 per cent.

The Postmaster General's order will not affect the actual holding of Bank Night drawings, except to bar from the mail any printed matter pertaining to them.

Mr. Farley ordered confiscated any mailed newspapers containing Bank Night advertisements, and banned from the mail also all circulars advertising Bank Nights or similar drawings.

Issuance of his order followed months of nation-wide investigations by postal inspectors, who testified they participated in scores of Bank Nights but never won a penny.

Bank nights are operated under various names but differ little in method. A participant signs his name and address in a "register" and receives a numbered slip. At the designated time, one participant is chosen to perform the drawing. Holders of the winning numbers win, provided they are present when their names are called.

Mr. Farley named Charles U. Yaeger and Rick Ricketson, officials of the Denver corporation, as originators of the plan.

Trek to Puerto Rico

Puerto Rico's tourist traffic increased more than 300 per cent for the first two months of 1938 over the corresponding period of last year.

Record of Week in Capital

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, April 16.

President:

Sent vast new emergency spending program to Congress.
Explained same to nation in "Fireside Chat."
Put railroads' plight up to Congress.
Signed law authorizing RFC to loan $1,500,000,000 more.
Reasserted Monroe Doctrine in Pan-American Day speech.
Signed bill authorizing addition of 2,285 commissioned officers to Army.
Named Norman H. Davis Chairman of the American Red Cross.
Vetoed bill for automatic promotion of 7,500 field employees in customs service.

Senate:

Voted, 49 to 20, to give partial civil service status to 14,000 top-ranking postmasters.
Defeated bill barring Federal employees from active participation in political conventions.

House:

Passed $21,650,000 legislative appropriation bill for 1939.

Departments:

ICC refused passenger coach rate increase to eastern roads.
Treasury desterilized $1,391,000,000 of inactive gold.

Wagner Act Faces First Real Test In Harlan County, Ky.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 16—Federal lawyers leave immediately for Harlan County, Kentucky, for the first criminal prosecution in history based on the theory that defendants have deprived workmen of the rights secured to them by the Wagner Act to self-organization.

The case will review in Federal Court the testimony of alleged Harlan coal mine terrorism produced before the La Follette Civil Liberties Committee of the Senate.

It is one of the biggest and most important industrial cases of recent days. There are 22 defendant coal companies, including the Bardo Coal Company, Cornett-Lewis, Harlan Wallins, and others. Twenty-four mine executives are listed as defendants, and 23 law enforcement officers, including Theodore R. Middleton, Sheriff of Harlan County, Ben Unthank, George Lee and a dozen other deputy sheriffs. The coal operators are prominent in the community.

Harlan County is famous as one of the richest and most turbulent soft coal areas in the world. Charges of domination by anti-union operator feudalism have been made, with houses, stores and even the money, known as "company scrip," owned by employers. Union efforts of workers precipitated armed conflicts for years in Harlan County, and the present big trial is the outgrowth of alleged opposition to the Wagner Act in the heart of a heretofore company barony.

Federal prosecution turns on the Wagner Act, and also the application of an 1870 reconstruction statute, designed to give federal jurisdiction. Lawyers are watching the effort to support federal intervention with interest.

Following the Civil War, Congress passed the Act of May 31, 1870, part of which is now Section 19 of the Criminal Code. It provides fines up to $5,000, and imprisonment up to 10 years, where two or more persons conspire to oppress or intimidate "any citizen in the free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege secured to him by the Constitution or laws of the United States."

The La Follette Committee disclosed many acts of violence and apparent intimidation in last year's hearings. One suffices:

Mrs. Marshall A. Musick, wife of a mine union leader, testified that on Feb. 8, 1937 she returned home at Evarts, Ky., after seeing her husband off by train to Pineville. At 8:30 that evening she sat before the fireplace reading her newspaper, with her daughter and three sons about her. Suddenly shots poured into the living room from windows nearest the street. The family got into the bedroom and crouched behind a trunk. Her son Bennett was killed.

Mrs. Musick declared:

"I did not have any idea they were shooting from the road. I just had an idea that . . . we had the window shades down . . . cream-colored window shades, and I had an idea that they seen the boy—his back was setting toward the first shot that came in, and I just had an idea that someone looked in and thought that was his daddy."

Other graphic evidence told of a reign of terror charged to have been precipitated by deputy sheriffs, suprvised by Sheriff Middleton, who is also charged with using his office to protect co-defendants from legal punishment. The trial starts in May.

$13,000,000,000 Industry

Approximately 94 per cent of the electricity in the United States is generated by privately-owned companies which have an invested capital of $13,000,000,000.

Money

(Continued from Page 1)

Based on a study made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, it is estimated that a federal grant of 45 per cent would require an expenditure of federal funds of $61.24 per man-month of employment. The average wage of WPA workers in all skill-groups is $55 a month.

While WPA is a cheaper form of relief than PWA, revival of the latter was considered necessary to offset a decline in construction contracts in the United States which amounted to 27 per cent during the first two months of 1938 compared with the first two months of 1937.

Since it was first established in 1933, PWA has alloted $3,339,848,476 in loans and grants for 26,427 federal and non-federal projects costing approximately $4,475,037,553.

Latest official records show that one out of seven persons are already being assisted through the Government's various employment and relief programs. At the peak of federal activity in the winter of 1934, the proportion was one in five.

'Siren Call,' Berlin Says

BERLIN, April 16 (AP)—The Lokal Anzeiger, only morning newspaper commenting on President Roosevelt's radio speech, said: "When President Roosevelt once more glorifies the democratic system in his crisis message, this is only a siren call with which he hopes to make an impression on Congress, which lately has not followed him obligingly." The paper adds: "Again a flood of dazzling wealth is to pour over the land. If it provides a new upswing, world economics will also be influenced as the result." Other papers printed briefly without comment his Pan-American address in which he declared the Western Hemisphere would not permit peace to be endangered from the outside.

Greece Plans to Import Wheat From Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FREEMANTLE, Western Australia—The Greek Government, which has a most-favored-nation agreement with Australia, has approved importation of a large supply of Australian wheat into Greece, according to recent reports.

Charters for conveying this wheat have been issued, it was reported, and cover 20 British-built Greek vessels, loading to be done at Freemantle.

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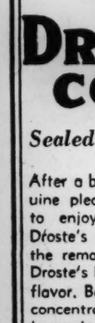

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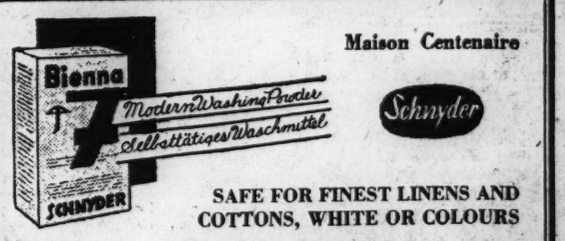

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Canada Has Price Mark On Salmon

OTTAWA, April 16 (CP)—Thousands of Atlantic salmon are swimming in maritime waters marked with a price tag of $1 each. The Dominion Government will pay the dollar to anyone catching them.

It is part of a plan to gather data on the migration of salmon, their travel routes and other characteristics.

The salmon were liberated by Dominion hatcheries in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia streams as fingerlings. Each had certain fins missing, some fish losing the adipose or back fin and the right pectoral, or the fin from the right side of the body. Other fingerlings lost the adipose and left pectoral, and still others one of the ventrals, the fins on the underside of the body.

Whenever a fisherman catches one of the finless salmon, he may collect his dollar by telling how and where he landed it and sending to the Department of Fisheries about three dozen scales from the left middle side of the fish and enough skin to show the scars left by the removal of the fins.

Union Truck Drivers Strike in Rochester

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 16 (AP)—Union truck drivers today threw picket lines around warehouses, markets, garages and stores as the first move in a strike which their leaders said would "tie up every commercial vehicle in Rochester."

The strike was launched at midnight when employers failed to reach a wage-hour agreement with representatives of the Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, affiliated with the A. F. of L. Virtually all trucking firms in Rochester are affiliated with the Associated Trucking Industry, Inc., whose representatives rejected union demands.

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Windjammers of Grain Fleet Nearing End of Losing Race

Last challenge of sail to steam is gradually disappearing as white-winged cargo carriers from Australia annually become fewer—Now down to 10 with no replacements likely.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FREMANTLE, West. Australia—Moving under a majestic pile of canvas, the windjammers of the grain fleet, most of which are already on their way out to Australia, represent the last challenge of sail to the conquest of steam. Year after year they compete in the last classic of sail, the race to London. It takes weeks to load these vessels, months for them to carry their cargoes to the other side of the world. How, then, it is possible for them to compete today?

The answer is simple economics. Steamships may be faster than sailing vessels, but they are also more costly to operate. The conquest of steam has cheapened sailing ships until those which operate between the ports of Australia and Britain today have all been bought at low prices. Virtually, all had been retired and were recommissioned, when it became apparent there was a future for them in the grain trade. Almost every one has been acquired by a Finnish firm.

The sailors are paid at rates which are almost certainly the lowest in the world, yet because of the insistence of some Scandinavian countries that seamen who desire masters' and mates' tickets must have at least a year in sail, berths on the ships of the grain fleet are at a premium. As much as $250 has been paid for the privilege of becoming general clean-up man and chore boy.

Loaded by Barges

In addition, the Australian grain trade has its peculiarities. Grain is shipped at small country ports, which own neither grain elevators nor wharves. Vessels must anchor a mile at sea and take in cargo by barges, a slow process which may last a month or six weeks, according to the rapidity with which the grain can be collected from the surrounding countryside. Operating costs of a steamer would make such a lengthy wait impossible. Thus the grain ports do not offer profitable loading to steamships, and the owners of windjammers, giving the farmers great savings in rail freights on grain, which otherwise would have to be shipped to the nearest big port, get the business.

Other factors come into play. Grain is cheapest at harvest-time, and if his crop were shipped by the fast steamers the farmer might find it necessary to store his grain for some months until prices improved. Use of the windjammer avoids this need; in effect, the grain is stored in a floating granary until the first glut of the market is over, and steadier or higher prices have arrived.

Odd things happen as the result of this system of lengthy voyages. Speculation in grain never ceases and it is common for the cargo of a ship in the grain race to be sold and resold four or five times while it is on its way from Australia to England, a voyage which may last from 90 to 200 days.

Factors in Trade

These factors are the foundations of the trade of the windjammers, and it is not because they are able to quote freights lower than the steamship lines that they remain in service today. They do quote lower freights, it is true, but the difference is not material enough to get the business. For higher insurance rates must be paid on cargo shipped in a sailing vessel, and this reduces the margin between the cost of carriage by steam and sail.

What is the future of these ships? A glance at the picture of 10 years ago answers that question. In 1928 there were 25 barks and barkentines, all three and four-masters, trading between Australia and England. They would load cargoes of lumber in Sweden on the southward journey and carry Australian wheat back. Since 1928 every year has left its tale of casualties and retirements. For instance, in 1935 the last full-rigger afloat with the fleet, the Grace Harwar, was condemned and sold for scrap. The three-masted bark Lingard, badly damaged at sea by collision, was judged unsafe.

In 1936 the Parma jammed its prow on a stone quay at Glasgow and had to be sent to the scrap heap. The Ponape proved no longer profitable and was sold to the ship-breakers. The pride of the fleet, the Herzogin Cecile, ran aground in Sewer Mill Cove, near Falmouth, and broke its back after salvage work had proved negative. Last year the C. B. Pedersen, veteran of many grain races, was sunk in a collision off the Azores while on its homeward passage. And it was expected the bark L'Avenir would be sold because of its small capacity. It was sold by Capt. Erikson, who owns 11 of the 13 ships now on their way out to Australia, and its new owners are the Hamburg-Amerika Line which will use it as a training ship. But, re-christened Admiral Karpfanger, it is again on the water headed south.

Outward Cargoes Sought

Until this year there were other factors which marked the sure decay of the grain trade for these sailing ships. The lumber which was freighted out ceased to come several years ago and the vessels sailed out in ballast. But this year the windjammers have been able to obtain outward cargoes. The Admiral Karpfanger, and the Swedish training ship Abraham Rydberg, are going out to Spencer Gulf in ballast, but all the Erickson ships save the Winterhude are carrying cargoes. The Pommern, Olivbank, Lawhill, Archibald Russelll, Killoran, Viking, Passat, and Moshulu are taking cargoes of Baltic lumber to South African ports. The Pamir and Penang obtained charters to load guano at the Seychelles for New Zealand.

But even with these cargoes the difficulty of the low returns from the grain shipment remains. Dividends are so small it would be unprofitable to build new sailing ships to replace those which are gone. As the old fleet diminishes no fresh names come to take the place of those that vanish.

What is to be seen in the grain race is the final effort of a dwindling industry, the carriage of goods under sail and the tale of wrecks and condemnations in recent years leaves little doubt the end is in sight. Only about 10 ships are likely to take part in this year's race; neither training ship is expected to carry cargo. At least one of the vessels which loads grain will not sail again next year. That is less than the everage casualty rate. From 25 ships 10 years ago to 10 ships today. The final outcome of such a change is not difficult to find.

Central Press Photos Ltd.; L. N. A. © Fox

Windjammer, Full-Rigged — A Tall Ship and a Free Wind — Manning the Yards — Heave-Ho, All Together and Up She Comes

Studies in Sail
Sailors in the Rigging of the Abraham Rydberg, Swedish Training Ship

Small Oil Concerns In Mexico Complain

MEXICO, D. F., April 16 (AP)—Mexico's oil problems were further complicated today by the appeal of seven small foreign-controlled companies for a District Court injunction against interference with their operations.

The companies said in their complaint filed yesterday that the National Petroleum Council, set up after expropriation of the 17 large foreign-owned companies which represented more than 90 per cent of the foreign investment in Mexican oil, created a Government monopoly and deprived them of a market.

They declared their employees were not involved in the labor dispute that led to President Cardenas' expropriation decree of March 18.

Farm Loans Increase In South Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Over $3,000,000 more loans and commitments were made by production credit associations through March of this year than were recorded to the same date last year, according to Ernest Graham, President of the Production Credit Corporation of Columbia, who announced simultaneously that applications were being received by the Associations in large volume.

Numerous farmers who heretofore have failed to take advantage of credit service the production credit associations offer are making applications this year, Mr. Graham asserted, and the expiration of the lending season will find nearly all of the 94 associations in the district with an increased membership.

Big Navy Bill Grows Bigger

WASHINGTON, April 16 (AP)—The Administration's big navy bill not only won approval of the Senate Naval Committee yesterday but grew in the Committee's hands to a $1,156,000,000 measure — $35,000,000 larger than it was when passed by the House.

The legislation which the Committee sent to the Senate for action would authorize the navy to construct 46 warships, 950 airplanes and 26 auxiliary vessels. It would provide no funds to finance the construction, however, leaving congressional action on that to the future.

Heading the list of vessels authorized would be three 45,000-ton battleships, larger than any now afloat and estimated to cost $90,000,000 each.

The Senate Committee also raised the authorized tonnage for two aircraft carriers to 20,000 tons, instead of the 15,000 tons approved by the House. It stripped from the bill a $15,000,000 item which included a $3,000,000 authorization for a new lighter-than-air craft and authority for experimental work with new inventions.

Shaking up the classifications of auxiliary vessels, the Committee added four more than the House approved, but cut $30,000,000 off the authorizations for this type of vessel by reducing the number of more expensive craft.

Reductions were offset by the increase in battleship and aircraft carrier tonnage.

Opponents of the bill centered their efforts on an attempt to eliminate authorization for three 45,000-ton superdreadnaughts.

"If we can't defeat the bill, we may at least be able to stop the building of more battleships," said Senator Gerald P. Nye (R of North Dakota), a leader of the bloc which contends such vessels are unnecessary except for a campaign of aggression.

New Navy Air Base Started

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALAMEDA, Calif.—The Federal Government has started work here on the $15,000,000 naval air base, to be located on the 900-acre tract allotted to it by the city, on the south shore of San Francisco Bay.

The project as a whole, which includes erection of barracks, hangars, mechanical shops, administration building, and other construction, will require from three to four years to complete, according to present estimates. When finished, it is stated that from 5,000 to 10,000 people will be employed at the base.

Beginning of work on the project represents the successful culmination of a long campaign waged by East Bay business and industrial interests for location of the air base here. Because of a prior lease held to a part of the land tract by the Pan American Clipper Service, and because of a demand by this firm for compensation for improvements made on the property, it appeared for a time that the Federal Government would drop the project.

At this juncture, a compromise in the price asked by the Pan American was effected through the efforts of the city manager here, acting in co-operation with the city managers of adjoining East Bay cities. This price, $100,000, was then met through popular subscription, the larger proportion of the funds being donated by industrial firms.

The naval air base here is but one of two proposed naval projects planned for the East Bay area. The second, a naval supply depot, is to be located on a 390-acre tract donated some time ago to the Government by the City of Oakland. According to tentative estimates, this depot would cost $12,000,000, and its facilities would approximate those of the East Coast Naval Supply Depot at Hampton Roads. The depot would have a permanent staff of 400 officers and men.

G. O. P. Collegians To Write Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., April 16—With a view to trying to revive conservatism on Eastern college campuses, the Stephen K. Little Republican Club of Princeton University has called an Eastern Intercollegiate Republican Club conference here for Friday and Saturday, April 29 and 30. The immediate objective is to draw up a model platform for the Republican Party in the forthcoming elections.

Students from Bryn Mawr, Colgate, George Washintgon, Goucher, Harvard, Pennsylvania, Williams, and Yale have already accepted invitations to attend the meetings, and between 150 and 200 delegates from about 20 institutions are expected.

Men prominent in Republican politics, including John Hamilton, Chairman of Republican National Committee, and Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, have agreed to address the conference. Others expected to take part in the meetings are William R. Castle, Under-Secretary of State under President Hoover; Dr. Lester H. Clee, New Jersey State Senator; H. Alexander Smith, regional head of the Program Committee of the Republican Party; Colonel Richard Stockton, military affairs expert, and William Hard, political commentator.

Geologist Honored With Civic Medal

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 16 (AP)—Dr. Herman Le Roy Fairchild, Professor Emeritus of Geology at the University of Rochester, has been chosen for the Municipal Museum Commission's first civic achievement medal.

The award is to be made annually to an outstanding western New York figure prominent in physical, biological, and social sciences, medicine, literature, history, industry, education, art, music, or law.

For 30 years Dr. Fairchild spent vacations and week ends in field study of the glacial history of New York, New England and eastern Canada, and his findings have been published in leading natural scientific bulletins.

Philippine Coast Patrol

MANILA, April 16 (AP)—The Manila Tribune said today the Commonwealth Government, apparently spurred by the reported maneuvering of a squadron of unidentified warships in Davao Gulf, had taken steps to organize an offshore patrol. The newspaper said Major Rafael Ramos had been named chief of the patrol and that all officers of the Philippine Army who are graduates of the U. S. Naval Academy would be transferred to the unit.

Reich to Boom Tours to Tirol; Roads Planned

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—Two thousand Germans from the Reich are immediately to visit Tirol, and it is announced that they will be only the vanguard of a throng of tourists from all parts of Germany.

A very extensive road-building program from Tirol has been worked out, and ample funds are to be provided for the improvement of hotels and inns. It is said that work is to begin almost at once on the extension of the "autobahnen," Reichsführer Hitler's new express roads, through Austria.

Within six months right side driving is to be introduced throughout Austria. At present the eastern part of the country drives left and the rest right. This changing of Vienna's traffic system from left to right driving requires a great amount of work and will give employment to many people. Former Chancellor Schuschnigg also had planned to introduce right driving throughout the country, a project then estimated to cost more than $3,500,000.

Gas works and electric works in Vienna are to be reconstructed and new settlements for workers are to be built. Spacious barracks for the army and police are to be erected. Large new halls for fairs and exhibitions are to be constructed. Preparations are already under way for the building of a large Danube harbor in Vienna. School buildings are to be improved and enlarged.

In a few weeks all these edifices are to be in process of construction, it is promised. Thousands of former Social Democrat workers are being re-employed in Vienna's electric, gas, and water works, and other municipal institutions. This is all carried out with a great deal of pomp. The employees who were dismissed for taking part in the Socialist Civil Conflict of February, 1934, and who have been out of work for four years, marched back to their former plants, carrying big placards and were received by the National Socialist Mayor who assured them that he reinstated them, not out of mercy, but as a matter of honor.

"'You fought for your cause and suffered. We greet you as fighters and are glad to put you back to work," he said.

Strict regulations have been published against the raising of prices, and reforms regarding social insurance, relief, paid holidays, and employment security have been introduced.

It is needless to say that these measures, which do not merely remain promises, but actually result in jobs, more food, and social security, are calculated to exert a favorable influence on the working masses.

British Columbia Pushes Exports

VICTORIA, British Columbia, April 16 (CP)—W. J. Asselstine, British Columbia Minister of Trade and Industry, announced recently the Provincial Government was considering appointment of trade commissioners to push foreign sales of fish and canned goods.

He said Government assistance to the lumber industry—which led to appointment of a Lumber Trade Commissioner by the industry some years ago—indicated benefits that flow from active and aggressive trade measures outside the country.

The proposal now was that the same plan would be followed in fisheries and canning.

Australian Plan To Aid Migration Brings Response

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia—The response to the Commonwealth Government's announcement of assistance to nominated immigrants from Britain was swift. Within a few hours nearly 1000 nominations were made.

Three types of new settlers are envisaged in the Commonwealth Government's plans, the main features of which are:

Assisted passages for persons nominated by individuals or approved organizations, and for migrants specially requisitioned by any State, such as household workers and youths for farm work.

The introduction, if Britain agrees to co-operate, of a system of assisted passages for persons with a certain amount of capital.

Payment of half the tourist class fares of retired British Army officers and Civil Servants in India.

The Cabinet's decision to resume migration from Britain automatically resuscitates the agreement which was in force before the depression. Under it, the cost of an assisted passage is shared by the British and Australian Governments and the migrant.

Cost of Passage

The amounts of passage money which various classes of migrants will have to pay are:

Married couples with at least one child under 19 years of age, £11 each;

Married couples without at least one child under 19 years, £16 10s. each; household workers, £11; other adults, £16 10s.; juveniles, 17 and under 19 years, £11; juveniles, 12 years and under 17 years, £5 10s., and children under 12 years, free.

Before an assisted passage is granted, each migrant will have to satisfy the Commonwealth migration authorities in London of suitability for residence in Australia.

Organizations interested in migration will play an important part in the Government's plans, not only to assist in the selection of migrants but in their work in Australia. Such organizations are: The Y. M. C. A., the Big Brother Movement, the Boy Scouts Association, the Fairbridge Farm School, Dr. Barnado's Home, the Salvation Army, the Y. W. C. A., the Girl Guides Association, and the Country Women's Association.

Immigrants With Capital

The proposal to attract migrants with capital who will not receive assisted passages, will be discussed further with the British Government by the three Commonwealth Ministers who are going to London to discuss revision of the Ottawa agreement.

Protests have come from Australian Labor Party leaders and trade union executives who quote unemployment figures. But it is urged that nominators in Australia would not bring out migrants for whom there are no prospects. The increasing flow of Southern European migrants and Australia's loss of British stock in the depression years were also recalled. For several years migration flowed the wrong way. Britain's rearmament, with the demand for skilled artisans, was held to be a factor.

Before the depression there was a staff of 10 migration officers at Australia House in the Strand, London. The sole survivor of this staff was quite overwhelmed by the rush of intending migrants.

City in Missouri Loses Electricity, Turns to Candles

THAYER, Mo., April 16 (AP)—The City Council of Thayer met by candlelight last night to discuss the latest development in its sparring with the Arkansas-Missouri Power Company, following a Missouri Public Service Commission order that the company restore service. Lamps and lanterns lit most of the city.

City Council President R. H. Williams commented dryly: "We don't want it if it means we've got to give an inch. If the company wants to turn power on again, we'll use it, but not if it means stopping work on our own plant."

He said the company holding the contract for the city's plan had informed him business service could be delivered within two weeks. Completion of the municipal plant will take about three months.

The Public Service Commission order was made late yesterday, but Mr. Williams said power had not been restored at 8 o'clock, 36 hours after the flow of electricity stopped. The order instructed the company to serve Thayer "until proper proceedings for abandonment" were taken.

'Silent Traffic' Law

Sweden has a "silent traffic" law which prohibits the blowing of automobile horns in cities except in emergencies. Another law punishes the motorist who splashes a pedestrian.

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Bay State and Boston City Officials Will Be on Hand for the Fenway Park Opening

Yankees Open Hub Season With Red Sox on Monday

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The official opening of Boston's 1938 major league baseball season is scheduled for Monday afternoon at Fenway Park, when the latest edition of Tom Yawkey's Red Sox swing bats with the always powerful and colorful world champion New York Yankees. The usual collection of state and city officials will attend, as well as ranking officers of the Army and the Navy. Governor Charles F. Hurley of Massachusetts will do the traditional throwing out of the first ball.

Secretary Phil Troy of the Red Sox announces that although advance sale has not equalled that of last year's opener, there will be few vacant seats in the Fenway grandstand by game time on Monday. If the weather continues mild reserved tickets will be at a premium by three o'clock that afternoon.

The Red Sox starting pitcher was still unknown today, but Manager Joe Cronin will find his man among Jack Wilson, Lefty Grove and Johnny Marcum. Joe would like to start Wilson, but Jack's leg has bothered him for two weeks and it may keep him out of the inaugural. Marcum has come along faster this spring than any other member of the hurling staff and must be given consideration.

Grove Coming Slowly

Grove, as usual, has brought himself along slowly. However, if the sun is warm Monday, old reliable Lefty may get the nod from the manager. Ostermueller and McKain, because they are left-handers, and because most of the Yankee power is left-handed, will be kept in the bull pen for relief duty, if relief is necessary.

With the possible exception of the pitching, the Red Sox are ready. Ben Chapman was out of the lineup today against the Bees, but the fleet right fielder was expected to be as good as new by Monday. Cramer starts in center field and Joe Vosmik in left. This trio threatens to make outfield history. All are lifetime .300 hitters.

Jimmy Foxx, who hit a home run almost every day on the journey North, is back on first base. Young Bobby Doerr is settled at second, with Frank Higgins on third and Manager Cronin at shortstop. If his mates hit well after the season starts, Doerr will remain at second, with the more experienced Eric McNair in a utility role. However, in the event of a wholesale slump, Cronin would insert Eric in place of the 20-year-old Californian, who is a great defensive player but weak with the stick.

Berg First String

Moe Berg, who shapes up as Cronin's first catcher at the moment, will be in there to help Wilson, if Jack is ready. Gene Desautels and Johnny Peacock are the other backstops.

In attempting to forecast the future of the Red Sox in the American League pennant race, the name of Joe Vosmik immediately looms prominent. On the barnstorming trip through the South, the former Cleveland and St. Louis outfielder powdered all sorts of pitching. As the ball players say, he hit clothes lines—straight line drives to all fields. The extra punch Joe adds to the Sox should measure the difference between their fifth-place finish of last season, and a spot in the money during the current race.

Cronin's pitching, with the single exception of Johnny Marcum, was unimpressive on the homeward journey. But the situation may straighten itself out under the pressure of the flag race. It it does, the Red Sox figure to give the Tigers, White Sox and Indians a battle for second place.

Foxx Is Hitting

Last season at this time Cronin had Gaffke in left field and Buster Mills in right. Buster has passed on to the Browns and Gaffke has assumed the reserve role at Fenway. Jimmy Foxx, who began the 1937 race under a handicap, is ready to prove he is not on the downgrade, as a few of the boys are predicting.

♪ ♪ ♪

Following the single game on Monday, the Yankees and Red Sox will play one Tuesday morning and another single in the afternoon. In between, the fans will have the opportunity to watch the annual B. A. A. Marathon.

♪ ♪ ♪

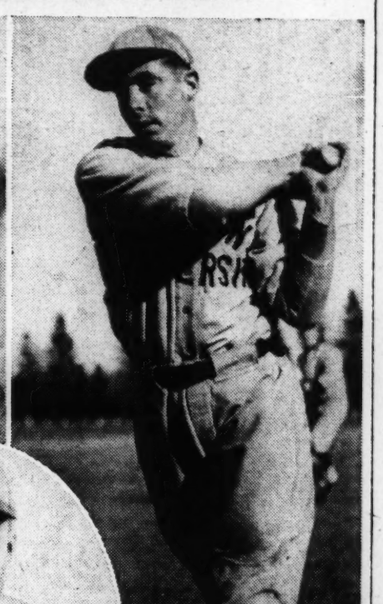
Wednesday is an open date on the schedule, but on Thursday the same two teams will continue their series at the Jersey Street park.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Bees help the Giants open their home season at the Polo Grounds on Tuesday. On Friday the Stengel-managed club starts the National League local season with the lowly Phillies furnishing the opposition.

Major Sport Captains on Terrier Baseball Team

By a Staff Photographer



Solly Nechtem
Basketball Captain

Johnny Walker
Football Captain-Elect

Bob Gibson
Baseball Captain

Terrier Baseball Nine Has Four Major Sports Captains

By Leavitt Morris
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

It has been common practice during the past few years for a major college athletic team to take the field with two captains—co-captains as they are called—instead of the conventional one, but when a college fields a team of four major sports captains, then it's time to raise an eyebrow.

Well, that's what is happening out on Boston University's Nickerson Field at Weston these days. Four major sports captains, including, of course, the baseball captain, are wearing the Terrier colors on the diamond this year. Behind the bat is captain-elect of the football team, Johnny Walker; at first base is that versatile gentleman, Solly Nechtem, basketball leader, and sitting on the bench as a reserve outfielder is Al Carvelli, hockey captain. In left field is Bob Gibson, director of the baseball nine.

Gibson Good Hitter

Let's take Bob first. He has been a member of the varsity nine for three years, beside playing a year on the freshman team. He came to Boston University as an outfielder from Canton High School, where his work as a schoolboy was outstanding. Bob never hit below .500 in all his four years in high school.

As a B. U. freshman he continued his .500 hitting. During the sophomore year Coach Mel Collard was short of infielders so he moved Gibson to third base, where he fitted in nicely. Again he showed power at the bat and despite the high-grade pitching he encountered his average for the year was .421. In his junior year, Collard's infield problems were ironed out, so back to the outfield went Mr. Gibson. Because of injuries his batting fell off to .300. Nevertheless, he developed his base running and led the club in stolen bases last year. This season he is batting No. 4 and has a possible big-league future.

Solly has won the first base assignment for this season. It is his first year as a regular on the varsity, though he made the squad last year. His publicity has come mostly from outstanding feats on the gridiron and basketball court. He has been a regular on the football team for the past two seasons, playing a halfback position. On the basketball floor he has been one of New England's leading scorers for the last two years. Nechtem learned his sports at Chelsea High School, where he participated in basketball, football, baseball, and track. As a freshman at B. U. Solly played shortstop on the yearling nine and starred at both football and basketball.

Walker to Share Duties

Short and stocky Johnny Walker will share the catching duties with his roommate Al Holgerson this year. Johnny, who plays center on the football team, is a Pawtucket, R. I., product. He started catching in his freshman year and has been at it ever since. During the summer months he plays with a fast amateur team on the South Shore. Johnny probably is one of the best football centers Boston University ever has had. He is especially good backing up the line. Against Boston College last year he was the standout on the field, breaking through the Eagles' line to throw runners for substantial losses.

At the end of the hockey season Carvelli was elected co-captain with Bob Coburn, but the latter has left college, leaving the captaincy job to Carvelli. Al is a good ball player and will see plenty of service this season. He can play any position in the outfield and is a fair hitter. His specialty, however, is on the ice. Last season he centered the first line for B. U. and was instrumental in setting up Jerry Desrosiers for many goals. And he scored a few himself, finishing the season runner-up to Desrosiers.

Sporting Around the Hub

Let's give the Red Sox and Bees a rousing welcome home today and tomorrow.

♪ ♪ ♪

Joe Vosmik, the slugging Bohemian outfielder of the Red Sox, and young Max West, the Pacific Coast sensation on first base for the Bees, are the feature attractions as the Hub's annual city series is run off at Fenway Park and the Beehive.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Boston Olympics, who last Sunday afternoon concluded one of the most successful amateur hockey seasons in the Hub's history, will gather at the Hotel Manger Monday night in their final appearance of the season as a group. In appreciation of the boys' fine work, Manager Walter Brown is giving the team an informal dinner.

♪ ♪ ♪

The baseball game between Tufts and Boston University, rained out yesterday with the Terriers leading by 4 to 0 in the last of the third inning, will be played off at Nickerson Field on Monday, starting at 3:30 o'clock.

Eight Canadian veterans sent in their entry blanks yesterday, increasing the B. A. A. Marathon field to 197. Among the new arrivals was Walter Hornby of the Olympic Club, Hamilton, Ont., who finished seventeenth in 1937.

♪ ♪ ♪

Another young Hamilton Club runner, Robert Tilson, who is also entered in the B. A. A. grind, yesterday won the eleventh annual Good Friday 15-mile marathon in 1h. 35m. 36s. The race was run in Toronto.

♪ ♪ ♪

Wally Berger, hit a triple, double and single as the Giants defeated Cleveland in an exhibition game at Weirton, W. Va., yesterday afternoon.

♪ ♪ ♪

Milton's No. 1 citizen, Bill Stewart, arrived home yesterday. Bill is due for a great reception this evening at the Hotel Bradford, but will first be received by the Fenway Park crowd turning out for the Red Sox-Bee game. Bill will umpire the series.

Turner and Fette Await Opening With Confidence

Two of the pitching surprises of the major leagues last season were Jim Turner and Lou Fette of the Boston Bees.

One scout after another turned in sour reports about this pair, until Jack McAllister, working for Bob Quinn, recommended their promotion to the National League. "What can I lose?" was Quinn's attitude. The answer was the highlight of an otherwise drab campaign at the Allston Beehive—he lost nothing and gained considerable.

Pitching for a club that was never in the competition, the two minor league veterans won 40 games between them—20 apiece. Their separate and combined records were a solid rebuke to the scouts who had passed them up. Apparently they had been good pitchers all along.

Can They Continue?

Now the fans are wondering about the coming season. Can they keep on winning? Many young pitchers have flunked in their second year, and Turner and Fette are no longer young. Precedent, as well as long minor league careers, is pulling against them.

Perhaps a majority of the managers are predicting that Lou and Jim will experience ordinary success in 1938, but not Casey Stengel, pilot of the Bees. Upon the team's arrival here Casey said:

"Why shouldn't they be just as effective this year? They weren't 'lucky' winners last season. They won on their merits. And they were pitching just as well at the end of the year as at the beginning. That's a point to keep in mind. Another is the fact that they won 10 shutouts. You don't win shutouts just because you are good to your mother."

Lowest In League

Turner, whose earned run average was the lowest in the National League in '37, came North in fine shape.

"I'll be in their trying, every time I pitch, to duplicate what I did last season," the veteran right-hander told me. "But it'll probably be tough, unless I get the 'breaks.' No, I wasn't surprised last year. I knew I was ready and that I had the control. I'm ready again."

Turner's room mate and pal during the season, Fette, also spoke of the approaching campaign.

"I'm in good shape," Lou said. "Of course I can't say anything about winning 20 games again this year. I had a lot of 'lucky breaks' last season. I hope I'm just as 'lucky' now, because then I'll get another raise. And I'm trying to buy a farm in Missouri. No, I wasn't greatly surprised when I made good in my first year in the majors, because I had spent so many years in the minors, I was sure I was ripe."

May Better Record

Considering the Turner-Fette situation, it is my opinion they will equal and possibly better last year's record in 1938. Why not? Many of the critics point out that the veteran pair was fortunate to assemble 40 victories between them, but the records prove that they lost at least a half dozen games by one or two-run margins, games that would have resulted in easy triumphs with a stronger offensive club. The Bees ranked at the bottom of the batting list.

Also, Lou and Jim should benefit by that year's experience in the National League. They now know the hitters, the parks and the infields. And if Casey Stengel is successful in adding a few percentage figures to the club's stick mark, there will be still another point in favor of the pitchers. Yes, more prosperity lies ahead for Turner and Fette. Lou should get his farm. E. R.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

Despite cold weather, six major league openers drew 103,687; Babe Ruth hit homer against Carl Hubbell with one on and accounted for all 4 runs as Braves beat Giants, 4—2.

Navy Faces Princeton

ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 16 (AP)—Navy's powerful crew, out to retain its Eastern sprint title and with one eye cocked toward the Poughkeepsie intercollegiate regatta, opens the season here today against a revamped Princeton boat.

The Princeton eight, in good shape after two daily workouts during the spring holidays, took its last breather workout over the Severn yesterday with three new men in the boat. Their shift from the junior varsity crew increased the average weight to 177 pounds, exactly that of Navy.

California vs. Washington

SEATTLE, April 16 (AP)—The prospect of rains, choppy seas and tail winds last night complicated preparations by the mighty crews of California and Washington for their annual race today. California, slightly underdoggish in the opinion of most experts, rigged its shells with splash boards to keep from shipping water in case of rough going. Coach Al Ulbrickson decided, however, to let his Champion Washington crews "ride 'em straight."

North Carolina 9, Duke 0

DURHAM, N. C., April 16 (AP)—The University of North Carolina tennis team defeated the Duke netters here yesterday 9 to 0.

Only three of the matches went beyond the required two sets.

Yesterday's win carried on the Tar Heels' record of not having been beaten by Duke in tennis since 1927.

Exhibition Baseball Results

By the Associated Press

Philadelphia (A) 4, Trenton (EL) 2.
Brooklyn (N) 5, New York (A) 0.
New York (N) 8, Cleveland (A) 4.
Washington (A) 9, Baltimore (IL) 1.
Cincinnati (N) 10, Detroit (A) 7.
Philadelphia (N) 15, Danville (BI-S) 3.
Pittsburgh (N) 7, Hutchinson (WA) 4.
Chicago (A) 5, Chicago (N) 4 (8 innings, rain).
Toronto (IL) 17, Durham (PL) 2.
Syracuse (IL) 4, Hazleton (EL) 1.
Jersey City (IL) 12, Richmond (PL) 10.

North and South Tennis

PINEHURST, N. C., April 16 (AP)—Archie Henderson, University of North Carolina graduate student, defeated Ed Fuller, a schoolmate, in semifinals of the North and South tennis tournament yesterday, 6—4, 2—6, 3—6, 6—1, 6—0.

In the other semifinals match, played at Chapel Hill, Robert Strain defeated Carleton Rood by default after Rood sprained an ankle.

Rood was ahead, 2—6, 3—6, 6—2, 6—4, 2—1 when injured.

Mrs. S. K. Robinson of Baltimore won the women's singles yesterday by defeating Barbara Nields of Cleveland, 6—3, 7—5.

Stanley Cup Arrives

CHICAGO, April 16 (AP)—The Stanley Cup, emblematic of world hockey supremacy, no longer is a battered old mug.

Refurbished, all dents removed and with four rings added for engraving of championship winners, the Cup that made its debut in 1892 arrived in Chicago yesterday—bright and shiny.

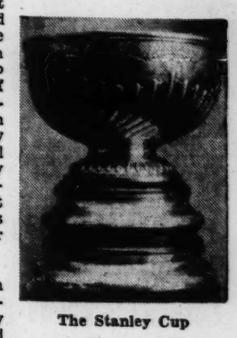
It came to the Black Hawks direct from a jeweler in Detroit, home of last year's champions, the Red Wings. It had been reported sent to Toronto even before the Hawks completed their surprise rout of the Maple Leafs in four games.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

The Hockey Play-Offs

On the basis that professional sports are held for the purpose of making money, there is no question but what the recent play-offs in the National Hockey League were a huge success; but when it comes to the question of what they accomplished in the way of determining which of the eight teams in that organization is the best, I must admit that I cannot express my idea any better than by quoting that very trite Scotch saying, "I hae ma doots." Ever since the play-off system employed by the National Hockey League sprang into use, I have believed that it served no useful purpose except to enrich the coffers of those teams which reached that stage of play, and it seems to me that if anything were needed to back up my opinion along this line, the late play-off series has furnished it. I am very glad to doff my hat to the Chicago Black Hawks as the hockey champions of the world and to their manager, Bill Stewart, as the leading manager and coach in the N. H. L. They not only won the Stanley Cup and everlasting fame in professional hockey history; but they furnished plenty of evidence to prove that, so far as professional hockey is concerned, the present play-off system is just one of those things that have been grafted onto a regular season.



The Stanley Cup

What Happened?

Taking a glimpse at the regular season results, we find that the Black Hawks finished third in their division of play. They won only 14 of the 48 games they played and scored only 97 goals against 137 for their opponents. At the same time, the Boston Bruins won 30 of their 48 games and scored 142 goals to only 89 for their opponents. The Rangers won 27 of their regular schedule and scored 149 goals to 96 for the opposition. Toronto, which was in the other division, won 24 of its 48 games and scored 151 goals against 127. And so, when the play-offs started, it was not to be wondered at that the Boston Bruins, the New York Rangers, and Toronto Maple Leafs were the teams from which the Stanley Cup winner was expected to come. In fact, it was generally admitted that the Boston Bruins were the best team in the league. No less an authority than Connie Smythe admitted all this. Yet the Bruins fell before the Maple Leafs in three straight games, the Rangers were put out by the New York Americans in two-out-of-three games, and the Black Hawks came through with victories over Canadiens, Americans, and Maple Leafs, winning seven of the 10 games they played and scoring 26 goals. We leave it to the inventor of the play-off system to explain the hows and wherefores of such a picture.

Needs Rehabilitation

Not only did the 1938 play-offs result in what is probably the greatest sport upset since the Boston Nationals of 1914 came from last place in July to win the league pennant in September and then go on to take the World Series from the Philadelphia Athletics in four straight games; but they produced a class of hockey that is entirely unworthy of the great game. It is one thing to play hard, rugged hockey. The game is one in which bodily contact is ever present, and it is only to be expected that minor accidents will happen quite often; but, if reports from the various games are to be credited, there was altogether too much roughness conected with these play-offs. When players are forced out of the game through serious injury, while others come onto the ice with their faces bandaged, it is certainly going beyond the bounds of real hockey, and even the argument that this kind of playing adds to the attendance is no justification for its existence. And when it becomes advisable to frisk those who are to occupy the general admission seats before they enter the building, it looks very much as if the kind of hockey being played was drawing a class of spectator that will eventually drive all true hockey fans away from the sport.

Should Profit From 1938 Experiences

We understand that when the owners of the clubs in the N. H. L. gather for some of their winter meetings, the question of play-offs is to be considered, and that a new system is to be proposed. If we may judge from the remarks which are being made about this year's play-offs, any new plan will be received with marked attention and very good chances of receiving a fair trial. At the same time, the powers that be should take up the question of improving the officiating, and the conduct of players, managers, and spectators. Wrangles between managers, players, and referees have become all too common, and they should be stopped at once. President Calder should be given a free hand to bring this about, and then, if he is unable to accomplish it, the club owners should appoint some outsider who will be to professional hockey what Judge Landis is to professional baseball. There are many lessons to be learned from the 1938 season, and it is time that the authorities decided to profit by some of them.

Short Shots

NEW YORK, April 16 (AP)—That Yankee infield misses Tony Lazerri like they'd miss Jake Ruppert's bank roll if it weren't around on pay day . . . They'll probably get together and go to town before long, but right now, all of 'em, particularly Frankie Crosetti, miss the Italian's steadying hand . . . Brooklyn fans took one look at the Yanks dropping a 5-0 decision to the Dodgers yesterday and wanted to know, "Are they the champs?" . . . Lefty Gomez is a Brooklyn favorite, though.

♪ ♪ ♪

Gabby Street and Burleigh Grimes are wearing number 13 uniforms this season . . . Coast track scouts say Lou Zamperini, the two-miler, may give Glenn Cunningham a run for his money as soon as Dean Cromwell gets him used to the mile route at Southern California . . . Jock Sutherland is thinking of moving Biggie Goldberg from halfback to full on Pitt's football machine, so that Dick Cassiano, Biggie's understudy, can break into the regular lineup.

Bill Brandt jots down a few National League notes: Max Lanier, Cards' rookie southpaw, made Pepper Martin's "Mudcat Varsity" and is sure to stick now, because the band would miss him . . . Kiddo Davis, who changed his mind about retiring from baseball and the Cincinnati Reds, is a partner in an accounting firm at Bridgeport, Conn. . . . Bert Haas, likely looking Brooklyn prospect, has two kid brothers coming along in the minors . . . All from Naperville, Ill. . . . "Skippy" Bartell, five-year-old son of the Giants' shortstop Richard, has been at four spring training camps with his dad.

♪ ♪ ♪

Michigan State's Charley Bachman is grid coaching a la correspondence school now . . . Got a request from Romula Decepeda some months ago asking for instructions so he could get the game started in Havana High, in Cuba . . . Charley sent them along, and another letter arrived the other day telling him the information was so good the team had an unbeaten season . . . Whisper drafting around that the Giants will step in and the Indians out as "parents" of the New Orleans Pelicans in a year or two . . . Passing thought: Isn't it about time Whizzer White made up his mind one way or the other on that 15-grand offer to play pro football? . . . Bill Anderson, Milwaukee pitcher from Cambridge, Mass., wants to make the big leagues so he can get cash to send his wife to art school . . . Bill was on the '36 Olympic hockey team.

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Moors, Fighting in Spain, Have Sense of Home-Coming

By Capt. Frank H. Mellor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Moorish troops from Spanish Morocco fighting for General Francisco Franco have been one of the most vital factors in the Spanish Civil War.

How did Spain come to take possession of the stretch of Northern Morocco which borders the Mediterranean and the Atlantic?

Spanish Morocco can roughly be divided into two parts—the Jibala, or Western Division, and the Riff, or Eastern Division. Between them lies the little known district of the Ghomara, where immense cedar forests delight and astonish the eyes of the traveler.

Melilla fell to Spanish arms as long ago as 1497, and Ceuta was occupied almost a century later; since then, these two seaports, along with the island fortress of Alhucemas, have been considered part of Spain and administered as such. Then, in 1912, the French negotiated a treaty of protection over the Shereefian Empire with the Sultan, and, in a subsidiary treaty with Spain, France sublet to her, so to speak, that part of country which is now known as Spanish Morocco.

No Direct Agreement

The Sultan is represented by a Khalifa or Governor and Nationalist Spain by a High Commissioner, but the situation remains as it was after the 1912 treaty of protection and there has never been any direct agreement between the Sultan and Spain.

The Spanish zone is perhaps the most interesting and romantic part of all Morocco, inhabited by a people who, with the exception of the Andalusian Moors in Tetuan and Xauen, have sprung from a white Berber race. The Riffis are all light complexioned and those who have traveled in their country note with surprise that fair hair and blue or green eyes are by no means uncommon.

Hardy, moral, and instinctive lovers of freedom these fine qualities are marred by the treachery they have so often displayed in their dealings with each other, though curiously enough, as far as Europeans are concerned, they make faithful servants and devoted friends.

Equally gallant but very different in temperament are the Jibalis whose gay inconsequence has always caused so much amusement in Morocco. If they started to climb to the moon, they would soon discover they really wished to reach the sun.

Arabs Came Later

In addition to these two Berber races there are the Andalusian Arabs of Tetuan and Xauen who came to Morocco after the fall of Granada and have inherited much of the culture of their ancestors.

I have recently returned from a journey in the Spanish zone, which I was able to carry out successfully in spite of certain difficulties caused by the war in Spain. It so happened I arrived in Tetuan, the picturesque capital, on a Friday and so was able to see the Khalifa proceeding in state to the Mosque. These are the great events of Moslem life and it is worth while traveling hundreds of miles to witness them.

Mementos of Old Days

In Tetuan, there are many memories of the old days in Andalusia. The sword of Boabdil, the last Moorish King of Granada, was preserved there until 1860 and one of the great families claims direct descent from the ill-fated monarch. The Moors have never forgotten that they held the greater part of Spain for hundreds of years. Still today a blue flag is hoisted on the minaret of the mosques on Friday in mourning for the loss of Andalusia.

Perhaps it is this intense yearning for their old homes which has made the Moors embrace the Nationalist cause with such enthusiasm and inspired them to go and fight in Spain.

But if there are some memories of the old lost empire in Tetuan, there are even more in Xauen. When the Moors were expelled from Granada by Ferdinand and Isabella, many of them, anxious to find a secure retreat, wandered on past Tetuan along the valley of the Beni Hassen, until beneath the shadow of the mountain, where a stream of pure water gushed forth from the rock, they found an ideal site.

There they built their town in imitation of their old home and still today the towers of the Castle and the minarets of the Mosque rise up from out of a sea of little white houses with red tiled sloping roofs —entirely different from the buildings to be seen elsewhere in Morocco—so that one imagines oneself to be in Andalusia.

Spanish Morocco is an empty quarter. The Jibala boasts only two towns—Tetuan and Xauen—the Riff none at all. As soon as one leaves the valley of the Beni Hassen to climb up into the Ghomara and the Riff one feels one is in a land where no man ever comes. At Katama stretches of green turf studded with innumerable cedar trees, and rippling streams.

On leaving the Ghomara the road mounts until one feels as if one is traveling on the roof of the world, for though there is no mountain in the Riff exceeding 7,000 feet the general altitude is very high and one drives through snow. Beyond Targuist is the country of the Beni Uriaghel, Abd-el-krim's own clan which supported him all through the Riff War.

At Gardenia Festival

© International

Miss Peggy McMichael

Of Tampa, Fla., Looks Out From a Setting of Fragrant Gardenia Blossoms After Her Selection as Queen to Rule Over the Annual Gardenia Festival at Cypress Gardens, Fla.

U. S. Firm on Arms Ban

(Continued from Page 1)

pretation of them, have only now come to light as failure has brought open recrimination and bitterness.

Led by such prominent individuals as Breckinridge Long, former United States Ambassador to Italy, the Spanish Government sympathizers carried their cause direct to President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull. They obtained some encouragement. But, they finally met definite defeat at the hands of the State Department subordinates who took a firm stand on the neutrality statutes as written, and the contention that Congress intended to prevent just exactly the sort of thing being proposed when it enacted the neutrality laws—namely, any modification of policy to encourage a foreign cause popular here, or even to refrain from actions which discourage such a cause.

This latter is what was being asked. Friends of the Spanish Government felt that the embargo on arms to Spain, imposed under the neutrality laws, should be modified to permit shipments of American arms to the Loyalists. They contended that democracy was at stake, that America should at least cease from a policy which tended to aid the Spanish insurgents, and presented a legal argument that the embargo could be lifted under the law.

What happened to their cause is viewed by observers here as of importance to the future of American neutrality because it illustrates the type of pressure which develops in times of foreign tension against the concept of formalized neutrality which rejects overseas consequences, and the influences which stand behind such a concept.

The issue at stake during the past intense weeks has been the ban which denied much-needed American-built airplanes and artillery to the Spanish Government. Had the ban been removed it would undoubtedly have made important differences in the Spanish situation. It would presumably have forced abandonment of the European non-intervention plan. Whether much American war material would reach Spain or not, it would have given the Spanish Government a psychological boost, and perhaps opened near-by arms markets wider than they now are.

Opposition was based strictly and exclusively on the legal situation. But behind the refusal to admit any legal loopholes in the law were two other elements, the political influence here of the Roman Catholic Church (avowedly pro-Insurgent in sympathy), and British policy toward the Spanish situation which would have been nullified by a lifting of the American embargo.

It is a generally accepted fact that the British non-intervention policy coupled with the American embargo has tended to benefit the Spanish Insurgents and deprive the Loyalist forces of means of equalizing supplies of war materials essential to carrying on the war.

The question did not become a serious issue here until agents for the Spanish Government retained the legal services of Breckinridge Long. Mr. Long went direct to President Roosevelt and was referred to Secretary Hull. In the meantime Raymond Leslie Buell, President of the Foreign Policy Association, became interested in the legal aspects of the matter and had written a detailed memorandum to Secretary Hull on March 18.

The Buell memorandum argued that the act of May 1 with its permissive features superseded the act of Jan. 8 with its mandatory embargo, and that therefore the President had discretion under the law to lift the embargo if he saw fit.

Secretary Hull turned to his legal and diplomatic advisers for their opinion which was made public in a detailed letter published on March 21. Mr. Long was confronted by this official and public analysis of the legal situation and was unable thereafter to make any headway for his cause.

The Roman Catholic Church has made its preference for the Spanish Insurgents known freely. With a few exceptions the Hierarchy in the United States has gone on record in support of the Spanish Rebel cause. Such a commitment on the part of the Roman Catholic organization in America represents a political factor which is constantly weighed in Washington.

War Summary; Franco's Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

ponderance of artillery, could not last long.

But the surprising morale of the Republic under the severest punishment, and the resolute attitude of the Negrin Government in reorganizing itself to carry on the struggle calling three new classes to arms, leaves the future uncertain.

Much will turn on whether the persistent hopes of the Loyalists for help from France materialize. Judging from the new confidence displayed by their airmen, which is apparently based on a large accession of Fiat pursuit craft from some unrevealed source, there is considerable resistance available.

A vital factor in the situation will be the policy of the new Daladier Government in France, which, from preliminary signs, promises to follow the British lead of understanding with the dictators too closely to give much encouragement to Barcelona.

As to the actual operations, they have shown a most determined Insurgent onslaught at at least five points along a 160-mile front. The most spectacular advance was that under General. Miguel Aranda, in a two-day engagement on a front of about 20 miles involving simultaneous advances on the little port of Vinaroz, a few miles to the south of the mouth of the Ebro and a simultaneous advance toward Tortosa, commanding the mouth of that river.

Breaking through from the hills around San Mateo, General Aranda's army reached Vinaroz yesterday, although their comrades heading for Tortosa were held up. If General Aranda's army, which is a mixed array of Italians, Navarrese and Moors, follows up its victory, it has the opportunity of turning the flank of the Loyalists holding the Insurgents southwestward toward Teruel.

Farther to the north, Lerida, at the head of the coastal range and generally called the key to Catalonia, which fell to the Insurgents two weeks ago, was up to yesterday still under fire from the Loyalist artillery. Slightly to the northwest of Lerida, the Loyalists have been making their most determined counter-attack.

By repeated advances against the Insurgents at Balaguer, with massed tanks, the Loyalists have made some gains and generally held up the advance to the north of that center, except in the mountains near the Andorra frontier.

In the latter sector there has been activity at Sort, where the main purpose of the advance has been to sever the power lines from Andorra, the little Pyreneean state 15 miles to the north, from which Barcelona and Catalonia generally have been obtaining their main power sources since the great hydroelectric plant of Tremp had been seized by the Insurgents nearly two weeks ago. So seriously has Barcelona been affected by power shortage that factories have been forbidden to use electric motors without authorization from the armament division of the Government economic department.

Fighting Among Mountain Peaks

Fighting in the north is continuing among peaks from 5,000 to 6,500 feet high. The advance of the Navarrese in this mountainous tract is said to have caused a reorganization of the Loyalist command with headquarters at Puigcerda, a small town almost at the French frontier.

The most recent of the Insurgent attacks developed a week ago when Gen. Jose Varela, commanding an army of veterans drawn from the Catalonian line, opened a surprise offensive against Government defenses on the Teruel-Valencia highway, the objective being Sagunto, 15 miles north of Valencia.

The highway from Teruel—now in Insurgent hands—to Valencia passes through Sagunto. It was said that the capture of Sagunto would give the Insurgents a strip of 130 miles of coast between Sagunto and Tarragona and afford them a valuable base between the two sections of the Loyalists' army.

Far off in Madrid, the Loyalists are not inactive. The Madrid section of the National Confederation of Workers has taken somewhat belated steps to mobilize its entire membership between the ages of 17 and 45 for military service. The Executive Committee of the Union, which claims a membership of 2,000,000, decreed that all the members specified must consider themselves at the service of the Government where needed.

By a Staff Artist

Pictorial Representation of Situation

Map Shows Broken Black Line Which Is Present Battle Front, Four Arrows Indicating the Points at Which the Insurgents Are Directing Their Heightened Drive, Which Has Just Resulted in the Capture of Vinaros, Bringing the Insurgents to the Coast of the Mediterranean, and Thus Separating Barcelona and Madrid. The Single Arrow at the Right Shows the Location of the Loyalist (Government) Counterattack. Insert Shows Territory Occupied by Loyalists and Insurgents

Europe Looks Hopefully To New Bulwarks

(Continued from Page 1)

tions with Britain brought a feeling of vast relief to Italians everywhere was evident from the comment of the man in the street as well as from the approving, albeit carefully defined, editorials in the controlled press.

But the latter pointed out that the accord in no way replaced the Rome-Berlin axis nor changed Italian policy in general.

Britain Looks at Spain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 16—The fact that the Anglo-Italian agreement, to be signed in Rome today, leaves the major aspect of the "Spanish problem" virtually untouched, has made it difficult for British opinion to reach a completely conclusive opinion on this first fruit of Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's new policy.

There is a congnizance of the "realistic" gains which the treaty with Italy involves. Yet much opinion stresses that the position of Italy in Spain must be further clarified before the effect of the new agreement can be accurately estimated.

Premier Mussolini already, on several occasions, has stressed that he has no territorial ambitions either in Spain or its possessions. Now he has done so again. But his troops, guns, tanks, and above all airplanes, are still there. Today's agreement tacitly admits that they are likely to stay there until the civil war ends which, according to the latest estimates of military experts here, is not probably until late summer at the earliest.

So unless there is a sudden and unexpected speedup in the Non-Intervention Committee the main clauses of today's agreement, namely Italian evacuation of Spain and British recognition of the conquest of Ethiopia, will not become operative for many months.

Uncertain About Promises

In the light of events of the past few years Britain incontestably will not feel certain that Signor Mussolini really means to clear out of Spain until he actually clears out. In so far as this aspect of the agreement is concerned, Mr. Chamberlain has therefore followed a policy identical with that of Mr. Anthony Eden by refusing to budge on recognition until evacuation begins. When Mr. Eden resigned as Foreign Secretary it was seen that this continuation of policy was inevitable.

In most other respects today's agreement is merely a reaffirmation in precise terms of the status quo that existed before the friendship between the two countries was shattered by the Ethiopian episode.

There is to be no interference by either with the independence of the rulers of Arabia, such as Ibn Saud and Imam Yahia of Yemen.

The boundaries between Ethiopia and the British Colonies as well as the rights of nomad inhabitants near the border are to be precisely defined.

There is to be a separate treaty, in which Egypt will participate, guaranteeing the rights of Egypt and the Sudan to use of the water in Lake Tana.

Right to Use Suez Canal

It is understood that Egypt will also be a party to the agreement dealing with the Suez Canal, the right of passage through which in time of war as well as peace under the convention of 1885, is solemnly reaffirmed.

It is noted in this connection that this right technically existed during the World War, but vessels of the Central Powers were, of course, unable to cross the Mediterranean to make use of it.

As far as the Mediterranean itself is concerned, the temporary standstill which has been arranged on island fortifications will apparently preclude Britain from building a naval base at Cyprus unless Italy is notified in advance.

The only harbor at present available in the eastern Mediterranean is Alexandria, for the use of which Britain is dependent on the good will of Egypt. Adequate naval and air works in Cyprus are therefore regarded as essential by many British experts.

On the other hand, Italy's undertaking to adhere both to the 1936 Naval Treaty and the Montreux Straits Convention with Turkey is favorably received. The decision, it is felt, should preclude a naval race in the "holiday zone" between cruisers and battleships and should help to avoid competition in other directions.

Czechs Announce Desire for Peace; Proclaim Amnesty

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, April 16 (AP)—President Beneš, delivering his annual Easter truce speech before Parliament today, reasserted the Czechoslovakian earnest desire to come to an understanding with Germany and underscored his words by proclaiming the most inclusive amnesty yet extended to political offenders.

The 3,500,000 Sudeten Germans, many of whom under Nazi leadership have been demanding autonomy, and whose rights Chancellor Hitler has declared he will protect, will profit chiefly from this amnesty.

"We are anxious that nothing be done by us that might increase the international tension between the great powers," said President Beneš.

"We are sincerely searching for a lasting understanding with all our neighbors.

"We have special faith in an understanding between ourselves and Germany and this too in the spirit of the communications that have come to us from the responsible German factors.

"We decline to line up on this side or that of an ideological front and decline to be forced into such a lineup.

"We believe that peace can be preserved only if the various regimes respect each other and if no state interferes directly or indirectly with the affairs of another state. . . .

"Czechoslovakia will contribute to the maintenance of European peace by a just solution of the nationalities problem.

"I appeal to our citizens irrespective of party membership, to the Czechs and the Slovaks, to the Germans and the Hungarians, to the Ruthenians and the Poles.

Tower re-Views

by Clearway

(Continued from Page 1)

Britain and Italy were kept secret until the signing as the week ended, but the pact itself cuts across Europe's alignments.

Restoration of cordial relations between Rome and London may mean the breaking down of the division in recent years of Europe into a Fascist-National Socialist bloc, confronting the few remaining democracies. Italy has always poised between alignment with the West or East of Europe, between Britain and Germany. In the war of 1914 she swung at the last minute to the west.

* * *

British policy appears motivated by a desire for security against an expansionist Germany with vocal colonial ambitions. Whether Italy can be convinced that her welfare lies with Britain rather than with Germany, is the touchstone for analyzing results of the new pact.

Anglo-Italian Accord: Page 1

* * *

French Decree Law

France can be relied upon to remain with Britain, and this week the new Government of Premier Daladier made a gesture of friendship toward Italy by continuing the "hands-off" policy toward Spain. Here, as in Britain's case, co-operation with an aggressive dictatorship calls for winking at undemocratic processes. Britain launched a drive at Geneva this week for reversal of the League's stand against recognition of Italy's conquest of Ethiopia.

* * *

Inside France, M. Daladier in a few days has performed little short of a national transformation, at least in outlook. There is a close parallel between current developments in the United States and in France. Former Premier Blum, like President Roosevelt, has attacked some of the bases of conservative capitalist opinion. He sought decree powers over finance, and was denied them.

A more conservative Government succeeded the Popular Front. Socialists and Communists have no place in the Daladier Cabinet. Reassured, the French Parliament granted to M. Daladier extensive decree powers for three and a half months, and adjourned until May 31.

* * *

Strikers began to return to work, and France smiled more freely than for some months. Yet the implication of suspending Parliamentary action in an emergency does not go far toward denying the dictatorial thesis that democracy is unsuited to modern, rapid-fire needs. France, suffering from too many parties, views this breathing spell as only temporary, freely granted by Parliament and not endangering democracy.

* * *

Rebels Reach Sea

Franco's drive to the sea has cut Loyalist Spain in two. Barcelona in the north, and Valencia in the south, are driven to the sea lanes as their only means for rendering each other mutual aid. General Aranda reached the coast at Vinaroz late in the week.

Barcelona is reported receiving trucks and airplanes and foodstuffs across the French frontier. Possibly France's "hands-off" assurance to Italy is to be taken in the same vein as Rome's diplomatic indirections. France appears concerned with preserving at least a small buffer state along the Pyrenees between herself and the new Spain. To this extent she may be secretly qualifying her "hands-off" policy.

Summary of Spanish war: Page 1.

* * *

Stalin Faces East

Russia meanwhile is found turning from Spain to the East, China, whether because of Russian aid or not, stiffens and administers a resounding blow to Japanese military prestige in southern Shantung. Japan's defeat is described as a major setback.

* * *

For Free Americas

While two wars of aggression warn weak nations to watch their step—and their companions—the Americas reaffirm their devotion to the New World way. President Roosevelt in his Pan American Day speech declared that the United States will not permit any armed aggression from "outside of our hemisphere."

U. S. Ambassador Steinhardt, in Peru, appealed to Latin American nations on the radio to unite against "predatory forces" from outside. In Berlin, Ambassador Wilson said America cannot be counted on to stay on the sidelines if war comes.

The United States and Nicaragua cancelled their mutual debts, leaving a small balance due from the United States! Washington is still buying Mexican silver, although not on a fixed monthly basis. Britain demanded return of expropriated Mexican oil properties, and Mexico flatly refused.

American airplane factories were considering how they could meet a British request for help in keeping pace with the rearmament demand.

* * *

Quick re-Views

Austria: Following the 99.75 per cent "Ja" vote in the plebiscite, it is reported that a warrant for Prince Otto of the Hapsburgs has been issued. The trial of former Chancellor Schuschnigg is said to be planned for early next autumn, and an anti-Semitic measures permits voiding of property rights.

New Zealand: Echoes of American and French economic difficulties come from New Zealand, where there are rumblings over two years of Socialist rule.

Straw in Wind: The first primary contest, in Illinois, is seen as decline in New Deal voting power.

Circus: Performers turn to and rig own gear in strike at New York.

Australian Grain Race: Page 3.

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Antiques
Architecture

Home Building and Furnishing

A Saturday Page

Decorative
Arts

Some Surprising Treasures Of The Bank of England

By Frank Davis

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

The site of the present Bank of England has been occupied by houses and gardens since Britain was a Roman province, and building operations that have dug deep down into the London clay have unearthed numerous fragments of pottery and utensils now in the museum of the Bank.

A Roman builder's trowel, for example; a pruning-knife for use in the gardens of the villas which once stood beside the Walbrook, the little stream which ran across the north-eastern corner of the site to the Thames; the sole of a woman's sandal; some fragments of a mosaic pavement; and such a typical piece of pottery as the bowl of Durobrivae ware, made at Castor near Peterborough about the third century A. D.

Still more remarkable for purely aesthetic value is the bronze bowl of the twelfth or thirteenth-century, incised with a figure of the Virgin, which was found crushed and bent, several feet underground.

On another portion of the site there was once a church known by the quaint name of St. Christopher-le-Stocks. This church was destroyed during the Great Fire of London in 1666, but careful research has discovered an inventory in which mention is made of two copper dishes to gather offerings in.

It is therefore almost certain that this bronze bowl, so surprisingly rediscovered, is one of these offertory dishes. Other medieval survivals include a series of well-preserved pottery pitchers of the fourteenth century, covered in greenish and purple glazes.

Time marches on, and the Bank is founded in the reign of William III, the year 1694. It was oviously important that the material wants of the directors and staff should be provided for. Hence a service of various silver utensils was acquired, some now of considerable interest and importance to connoisseurs. Notable are a rare wall-sconce of 1699 with a winged cherub design, numerous tea and coffee pots and, later in the century some small candlesticks of 1791—enough to show that the domestic comfort of the legendary Old Lady of Threadneedle Street was not neglected in the wear and tear of business.

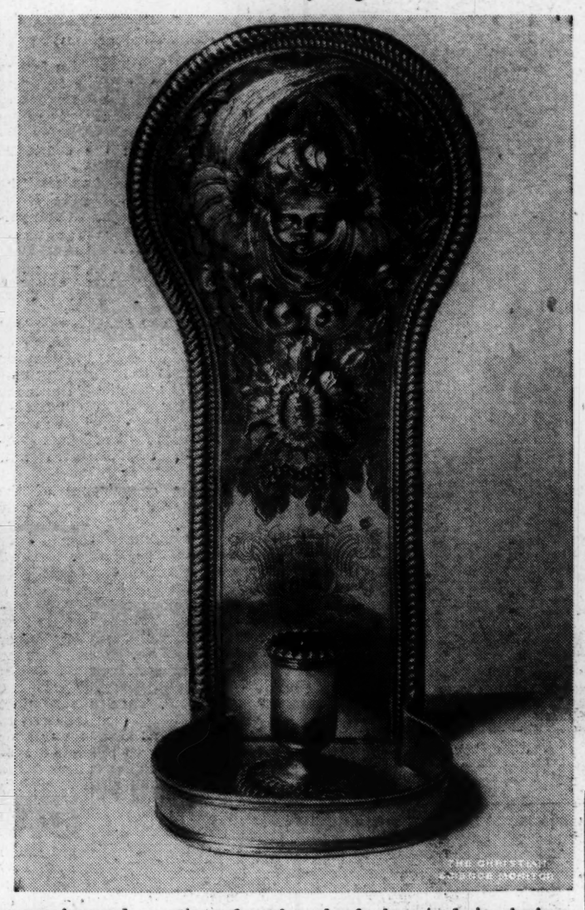
The Bank—as all good banks should be—has been in process of becoming ever since its foundation. Its first home was in the Hall of the Grocers' Company not far away. It moved to the present site in 1734, and has built at intervals ever since.

Its new building, designed by Sir Herbert Baker and Mr. A. T. Scott, was started in 1924, and will not be finished for several years yet. The subsoil of London permits of no sky-scrapers, and the architects were faced with the problem of erecting a modern bank which should at once be a practical place for the greatly enlarged business of the twentieth century and yet preserve as much as possible of the old familiar frontage.

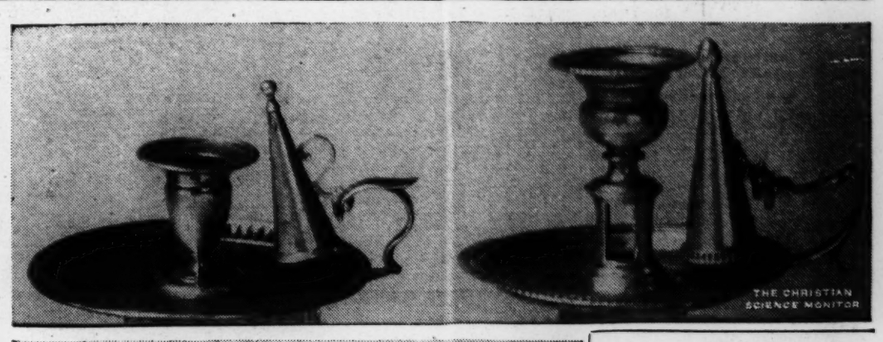
So, one can see the wall of the old bank built to the designs of Sir John Soane, architect to the Bank from 1788 to 1833, surmounted by the modern upper part. The interior has been almost completely renewed, and the decorative detail has been treated with imagination.

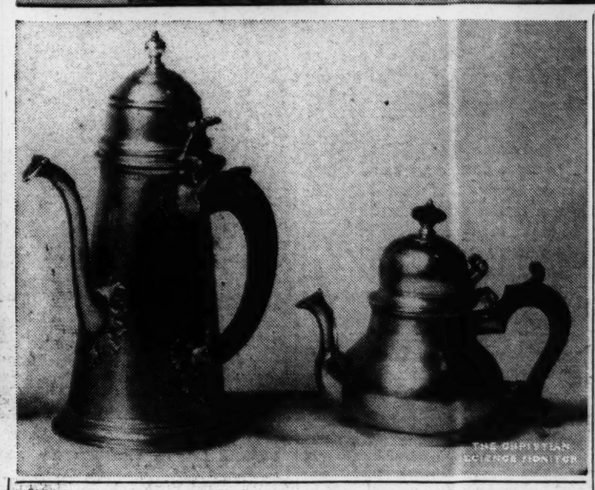
Two examples must suffice. It is fitting that a site which 1700 years ago held some mosaic pavements, should have modern mosaic in its corridors, and that a building dedicated to Mammon should contain symbols of its purpose. Two admirable designs from the floor of the east corridor are by the well-known artist in mosaic, Boris Anrep, whose work is in many public and private buildings in England.

What with one thing and another, the Old Lady of Threadneedle Street is pretty comfortable in her new home. She has room in which to do her work and is surrounded by some exceedingly interesting and historic relics of the past, reminding her that London was a civilized city long before banking, as we know, it, was conceived.



That the Bank of England has many possessions such as are shown here, is because that ancient institution has a very long history. . . . Once it was lighted wholly with candles, which accounts for the candlesticks and the embossed sconce shown at the center here, the former dating 1791 and the sconce 1699. . . . The old custom of serving of refreshments during business hours accounts for the two pots at the right, the larger being dated 1704, and the smaller 1708. . . . Excavations in preparation for construction account for the four pieces of pottery of the 1300's shown at the left above, and for the Roman bowl at the left below





From Gadsby's Tavern

New York

The Colonial and Federal furnishings of Gadsby's Tavern, at Alexandria, Virginia, a place whose patrons are said to have included Washington, Lafayette, and Paul Jones, are to be dispersed at public sale at the Parke-Bernet Galleries, Inc., 742 Fifth Avenue (New York City), on Saturday afternoon, April 23, by order of the owner, Mrs. Mark M. Henderson of University, Virginia, following exhibition at the galleries daily from April 16.

The furniture is almost wholly of Virginia, Maryland, and Philadelphia origin and includes both the rural and urban types of early America, the latter with finely carved mahogany and the former with simpler cherry, maple, and pine. A Hepplewhite sideboard formerly owned by Charles Carroll, celebrated Maryland signer of the Declaration of Independence, is in beautiful figured birch approximating satinwood in texture and banded with mahogany.

An unusual Pennsylvania candlestand of maple and pine has a sturdy turned pedestal with base of crossed spindles on peg feet. The Windsor chairs include a number of excellent examples, particularly a comb-back chair with boldly knuckled arms and a brace-back specimen wtih uncommonly small "stool" seat.

Classicism and Sentiment at An Antiques Exposition

By Helen Johnson Keyes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Held as most others have been in the Hotel Commodore, the tenth annual Antiques Exposition turned a new face upon the public. Addressing a wider public than has been the custom, it introduced what might be called a museum department, in which were exhibited objects of superlative value, to be viewed but not bought. They were loans from private collectors and show-pieces from the top grades of dealers' stocks. Installed in the entrance foyer and in the east ballroom close by, they made an impressive introduction. One looked to learn and to admire rather than to smile at a quaint past or to add to one's humble collections of paperweights and parian.

Walking studiously, then, through the extensive foyer, one discovered such precious survivals as an inkstand attributed to Benvenuto Cellini; a grandfather's clock once owned by Marie Antoinette; a music stand used by Franz Liszt, and fine handiwork by McIntire and Duncan Phyfe.

English Silverware

Extensive and of great importance was an exhibition of silver loaned through Peter Guille by private collectors who preferred to remain anonymous. Included were about 45 pieces dating from the period between 1524 and 1768, whose early years have handed on little to posterity. Also many examples of work by the great English silversmith, Paul Lamerie, who ornamented the reigns of Queen Anne and of George I and George II. The Guille loan collection also included a complete set of Apostle spoons; and a gold cup by Benjamin Pine, dated 1710, one of the oldest horse-racing trophies extant.

Three objects from the collection of antiques owned by William Randolph Hearst, soon to be dispersed, were here publicly shown for the first time—an early fifteenth century French Gothic tapestry, and from the same period two choir stalls for high ecclesiastical dignitaries. The stalls are of oak and richly carved with linen-fold and fleur-de-lys motifs.

American Spoons, 1680-1820

Those who were able to follow the exhibitions of the Index of American Design, may have been familiar already with some of the American spoons which are in the collection made by Mr. and Mrs. Stanley D. Ineson. This group is notable as it portrays the development of spoons in this country from 1680 to 1820. Thirteen periods in design were shown to have occurred in the 140 years under review, and because the arrangement was chronological, one could actually familiarize oneself with every important pattern current in that span of years.

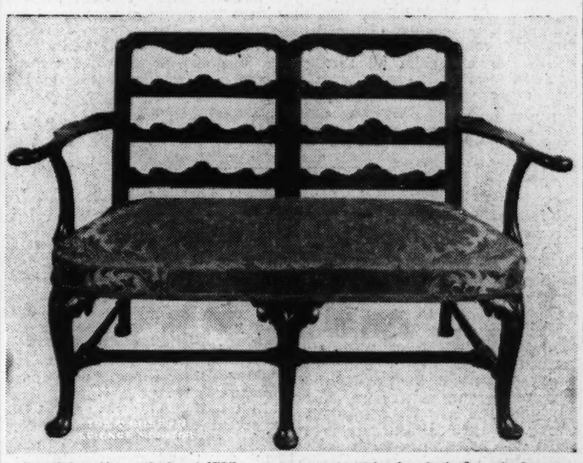
A Gobelin Tapestry portrait of Catherine the Great of Russia displays the skill of these great looms. Indeed, the weaving was considered by contemporaries so superior to the painting from which it was copied that, it is said, the artist and his confrères of the brush were subjected to considerable razzing. The tapestry is oval, 42 inches high, and woven in silk and wool, high-lighted by gold threads, and is set into a carved and gilded frame of the period.

An inlaid and ormolu-mounted commode, signed by its maker, J. F. Oeben, was displayed by the Symons Gallery, and was one of the most sumptuous pieces in the exposition. A writing secretary by Adam had unusual cupboards; a Chippendale sofa, measuring seven feet and one inch across its arms, had an unorthodox feature in its four pairs of legs.

Familiar Antiques

Sentiment, banished from the foyer and its gallery, in favor of classicism, sprang into life and song in the grand ballroom. Here were the quaint, lovable pieces and small knicknacks that remind us of vanished yesterdays. Or else paint pictures of our social life in colonial times.

Among the latter exhibits was a set of 70 pieces of Canton china once owned by Samuel F. Smith, friend of Washington's and author of our hymn, "America"; and some Staffordshire depicting American historical scenes; and a hooked rug of home-spun woolen, seven feet by ten, made in 1836; a hooked bed cover, made in 1796 by Hannah Johnson in Connecticut.



English settees of about 1725 are not rare in this size, but almost always their backs are like those of two Queen Anne chairs placed side by side. This one, shown at the New York Antiques Exposition by Symonds Galleries, Inc., is remarkable for the ladder motif of its back, a type associated with chairs of a generation later

The scroll form of the legs and the nice details of the column mark the base of this reading table as high finely designed early Chippendale style of about 1760. From the F exhibit of Frank Partridge, Inc., at the New York Antiques Exhibition.

Old Buildings of Maine

Some forty women of Maine have each contributed one or more chapters to the fifty-odd that make up the book, "Historic Churches and Homes of Maine" published by Falmouth Book House, Portland, at $3.50. About a third of the subjects are pictured from photographs and the numerous descriptions bear evidence of their authors' intimate acquaintance with not only the buildings described, but with the communities of which they are parts.

Woven with the records of so many homes and churches are many welcome strands of history running from the mid 1700's down, and thus we find references to the German settlement of Waldoboro about 1750, augumented by the coming of a number of Hessians who escaped after the surrender of Burgoyne in 1777. The pursuit of seafaring accounted for the means that built some homes, while the splendid pine forests of those days brought wealth to other men, either directly or indirectly.

The inclusion of half as many churches as homes, points to the common and essential importance those generations gave to community worship. Several bells are mentioned bearing the name of Paul Revere as maker, suggesting the ease with which such heavy freight was shipped by water then.

As would be expected, many familiar names occur among the chapter subjects, for Maine's old houses have been written about by many people. Still, some noticed here have not been called to our attention before, and we hope to hunt for and find a few of them. The Danforth Inn at Norridgewock, with its thirty rooms and stalls for twenty horses, is still held in the Danforth name and we are told has seen slight changes.

And the next time we are down that way, we shall seek out the Old Walpole Church, three miles out of Damariscotta on the road to Christmas Cove. We hope to look up the Tate House in Stroudwater, which seems to be the oldest mentioned. It has a gambrel roof and a central chimney, and we guess from the description it is about as the first George Tate built it in 1754.

It is a cause for wonder, that so many books about places and people and events and things, are printed without indexes. Is it because their writers and publishers do not care for indexes in the books they themselves read? Or, does the additional cost prevent? Or, are the contents thought not worth consulting after once reading?

C. G. B.

Eight Hints for Neater Cellars

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

As aides to good housekeeping in sometimes slighted cellars, the Anthracite Industries, Inc., offers these eight suggestions. While they are directed particularly to the house where solid fuel is used, most of them apply with equally good sense to the cellar in nearly every house.

1. Coat cement floors with deck paint. This is tough, fills the pores of the cement and stops minute chipping of the raw concrete surface, thus avoiding gritty dust.
2. Use a hard fuel, such as anthracite, which is not only clean but smokeless, or a processed fuel.
3. Build the coal bin walls up to the ceiling. Have only one opening for coal removal, with a door on it. Have the bottom of the bin slanted, so the coal will chute to the opening automatically.
4. Before new coal is delivered, sprinkle the bin itself and any coal left in the bin. The new coal comes from the dealer's dampened, and practically dustless. It's the dust that has accumulated in the bin which makes the trouble on coal delivery day.
5. Sprinkle ashes as they are put into receptacles. Keeping a filled watering can next to the receptacle simplifies this operation.
6. Use tightly covered ash cans, and keep them tightly covered except when they are being filled.
7. Don't use your cellar for a junkshop. Piles of old papers and magazines accumulate dust, as they would in any other part of the house, and are fire hazards as well.
8. Keep your cellar well lighted, so that you can see how it looks. Remember—good housekeeping begins in the cellar!

A Screen Star's House

Fredric March's Beverly Hills home is of the French Provincial type. Exterior brick walls are white-coated—doors are painted blue. White-coated brick also forms the walls of his inviting game room which is modeled after an old Normandy kitchen. The high brick hearth is filled with objects of copper and brass. Brown curtains frame the windows and chairs and sofa are covered with yellow quilted fabric.

Hiding Wallboard Seams

For a long time we were convinced that wallboard was an excellent insulating material, but when it came time to decorate we were equally convinced that it certainly did offer problems. Whether we painted, papered or coated with a plastic paint, those objectionable seams were visible.

This year we feel that we have overcome seams. First, we removed the beveled boards from the seams. Then, with a block of wood about two inches wide covered with sandpaper, we sanded a groove deep enough to embed the screenwire we used to cover the seams. We then cut into two inch strips some old screenwire that was still strong and nailed it in place with blued fibre board nails. The wire lay below the surface of the walls and we filled this groove, even with the surface, with a plastic paint recommended for wallboard use. The first application shrunk somewhat, so a second application was made. We then sanded the surface so that it was flush with the rest of the wall. This was done on the ceiling corners as well as the sidewalls. The entire wall was then given a thin coating of the plastic paint as a size, and was ready for any finish we care to apply.

This method surely has been a great improvement over any other we have tried, and though it takes a great amount of work, it seems worth while, for the result is very pleasing. We find that the screenwire is far superior as a binder to any other material suggested, as it gives much greater strength and protection. It can be purchased ready to use if one does not have old screens to cut it from.

A. S.

Surface Preparation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, D. C.

With the spring painting season at the doorstep, it's time to be reaching for color cards and deciding whether the house should be repainted in its present colors, or in entirely new ones. In our enthusiasm for color, let us not overlook the other aspects of the matter. For instance, overlook the importance of proper surface preparation. Upon this very operation may hang the success of the job. Putting a new coat of paint over a surface that is blistered or cracked is certain to prove poor judgment. There'll be trouble in the offing if you do.

It's the greatest wisdom, incidentally, to engage a skilled painter who will know how to do whatever needs to be done, whether it's sandpapering and dusting the surface, cleaning out gutters, nailing down loose clapboards or shingles, or if the surface is badly blistered and peeling, doing the necessary burning and scraping off of the old coat.

When is the right time to paint? Whenever there is no excessive moisture present and when the temperature does not go below 40.

Remember that repainting too long deferred is unprofitable. Not only does the lack of new paint make your property look shabby, but it is likely to expose the house to serious weather damage. That may be far more costly to repair than the coat of paint would have been in the first place. Good paint, properly applied—and as often as needed—is the best guarantee of satisfaction, economy and protection.

To Clean Dried Brushes

To soften neglected paint brushes, soak in paint and varnish remover with linseed oil and follow with a soapsuds bath.

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A Forestry School of the Air in Rural Education

Parents—Teachers
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A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Conservation and Forestry Taught in Rural Schools

Wisconsin Radio Programs Reaching Classrooms in Town and Country, Enriching Curriculum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Madison, Wis.

"Do you know that the Indians gave us maize, squash, beans, and the big yellow pumpkin? These are our heritage from the red men who roamed these Wisconsin woods years ago."

The words came out over the air from "Ranger Mac," one of the best-loved foresters. Youngsters in one-room rural schools up in the northern woods, in larger schools in the southern part of the State, and in city schoolrooms simultaneously shoved their books aside to listen to the program, "Afield with Ranger Mac." It was only a few months ago that Wakelin McNeel, the forester and 4-H club leader, who broadcasts his programs from the University of Wisconsin in Madison, really found out just how many boys and girls he had in his invisible audience. From a survey it turned out that his classroom numbers more than 11,000 children all "on their toes" about the woods and streams, the pine trees and shrubs, the flowers and animals of the State.

Every once in a while the youngsters in a rural school get a big surprise visit from Ranger Mac, in person. He travels around from one school to another, drops in on the class, and sometimes withholds his identity until the youngsters guess by his remarks that he is their friend of the air. Then what a grand treat to go hiking in the woods with him and listen to his remarks about the butterflies, which he calls the flying flowers, the birds, deer, and mighty pine trees. With all the more enthusiasm after one of these nature hikes, the boys and girls listen to the Monday morning talks now in their sixth year.

To Evaluate Results

Wisconsin, which visualizes its whole state as an extension of its University campus, and which is one of the pioneers in state-wide broadcasting, is conducting a two-year study to evaluate the results of educational broadcasting, according to Lester Ward Parker, radio education specialist, who is directing the Wisconsin Research Project in School Broadcasting.

The program, "Afield With Ranger Mac," was one of the first programs to be investigated. Far more interest and activity is taking place out in the schools on Monday mornings for this program than was suspected before definite figures were compiled. It is found that 527 schools (at the last count) were enrolled and taking "Ranger Mac's" broadcasts seriously.

One day, after a broadcast on the conifer trees of the State, "Mac" announced that to the first 100 schools writing in, he would send each a big pine cone. Overwhelmed with mail, Mac had received within the next 24 hours 187 replies and he had to scour the woods for additional cones so that he could send out 200 to the waiting school children.

Many a school has started a little museum in one corner where they collect some of the interesting items Ranger Mac talks about when he takes a group hiking. The youngsters love to hear him weave Indian legends into the facts about things of everyday life.

In Indian language, Menomonie, a Wisconsin town, means "wild-rice people," he said one day. "Saskatoon" is the Indian name for June berry. He knows every flower, tree, and weed, and opens a whole new field of thought just about the things these boys and girls see every day but know little about. The crushed seed of the wild columbine makes fine perfume, he told them on one hike.

"My whole idea in these broadcasts is to get the youngsters to appreciate the world about them," said Mr. W. McNeel in an interview. "They have a wonderfully rich environment if they only knew it, and we must help them to get acquainted with the forests and fields, and all they contain."

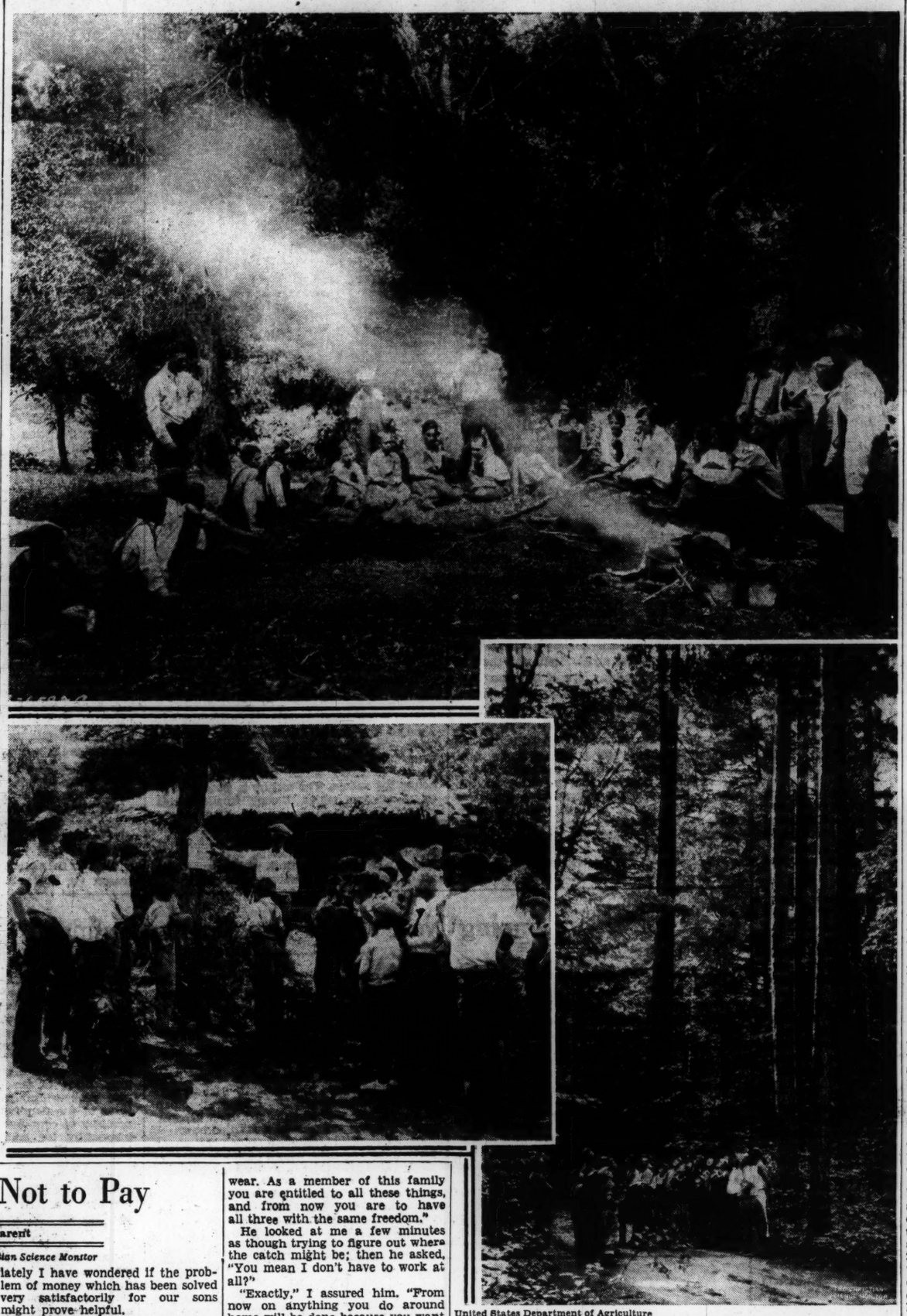
The broadcast is found to fit in very appropriately with the conservation program of the State. Two years ago the Wisconsin State Legislature passed a law requiring all teachers to study conservation in preparation for teaching it to children. Now conservation is a compulsory subject in the elementary schools and Ranger Mac's program supplements it very well, it is agreed.

Other Things Learned Also

But the members of the radio project are finding out other things. They have investigated the "Journeys in Music Land" broadcasts by Prof. E. B. Gordon of the University School of Music, and discovered that 431 classrooms in all kinds of schools scattered all over Wisconsin are taking in these programs. More than 9,000 youngsters are learning to sing by this radio instruction.

"If you could sit in a Wisconsin classroom and witness the joyous response of the children to Professor Gordon's instruction," said Lester Ward Parker, "and then in your imagination multiply that little group until it reaches a class of 10,000 children, you would be inspired with the possibility of the series."

"Let's Draw," a series in creative art, has a registration of 450 classrooms. A geography series called "Trailer Travels" has 380 classrooms registered. Even the smallest registration for any of the Wisconsin educational broadcasts numbers at least 5,000 children, the project has discovered. The broad scope of the educational broadcasting which is being done by the Wisconsin School of the Air promises great possibilities for supplementing schoolroom teaching, it is found.



United States Department of Agriculture

A Hike With Ranger Mac of Wisconsin Forestry Fame and Beloved of Countless School Children for His Radio Lessons Sent Out Over the Wisconsin School of the Air. Above—Around the Campfire. Lower Left—Children Are Taught to Be Careful of Fire in the Woods. Lower Right—With Ranger Mac When Virgin Wisconsin Timber Is Examined

To Pay or Not to Pay

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Through long observance we have become increasingly convinced that in general children should not be paid for doing chores around the home. Such chores, in due proportion, of course, are part of a child's contribution to the family life. Precious lessons in thoughtfulness, consideration, and responsibility are to be learned from the co-operative sharing of the work that must be done in the home. Experience has proved that to introduce monetary rewards for such work is apt to alter the whole situation. With "what-am-I-going-to-get-for-it" established as an incentive, a child is deprived of the opportunity to learn the joy of service for its own sake.

Sometimes paying a child seems the easiest way to secure his co-operation. But what of the years ahead for the child who has failed to learn the lessons of service? Furthermore, true co-operation cannot be bought.

Sometimes the system is the parents' way of providing the child with spending money. An allowance, however small, has always seemed to us a constructive way to meet the child's natural desire to have some money of his own. And no matter how small, an allowance is a fine opportunity to teach the child what he needs to know about the value of money.

That children are different, we realize, and what is best for one may not be best for another, as Mrs. R. V. C. shows us today. Her letter is, we think, a real contribution to this subject, and we hope other parents will tell how they have worked this problem out.—Editor of The Parent.

♪ ♪ ♪

Colorado

Dear Editor:

I have received so much help from letters in the Parent column, and lately I have wondered if the problem of money which has been solved very satisfactorily for our sons might prove helpful.

We have two sons and for many years I believed that they should be paid for their services in exactly the same way as they would be paid a salary later in life. We agreed on an hourly wage scale and how long it should take to do an allotted task. If they finished ahead of time, there was no deduction; on the other hand, if they were slow, there would be no extra pay. Aside from the regular tasks, both daily and weekly, if I had any others to do we would arrange a price by the piece.

This worked very well with the older boy, and many times when he had done extra work and I offered to pay for it he would reply, "Forget it. I like to do it."

But this same method which had proved all right with the older boy had an opposite effect on the younger one. He was only 10, but he began to look at everything with an appraising eye. "What is there in it for me?" was evident all the time, and I was really at a loss to understand it.

If he was going to be paid for a task, he would do that and nothing else. He would deliberately step over a can rather than pick it up and toss it in the scraps, because it wasn't in his allotted work. As a natural result of this attitude he began slighting his regular work—getting by on just the minimum requirements. I warned him several times that he would lose his job altogether unless he changed—and one day I had to make good my threat. He was fired! And for three months he didn't turn a hand, and received no pay. Then he needed money, asked for his old job back and got it. But this was not a happy solution.

Years ago I know that I would have said, rather smugly perhaps, "Well, he needed that lesson." But I do believe that I am trying to learn a better way to help my children, and so I was not satisfied with what had taken place. He did his work thoroughly and on time, but somehow there was lacking the spontaneity which makes ordinary work a real pleasure. Unfortunately, we see too much of it on all sides now—work for a certain wage, but no joy in achievement. I had taken something valuable from him, and for a long time I didn't see how to give it back.

♪ ♪ ♪

Then last summer I took a course in parent-teacher work at a nearby university, and there I heard the instructor give an angle to this problem which I had never seen. I came home and called in this young son of mine. "From now on," I explained, "you are going to have an allowance based on your needs, in exactly the same way as you are given food to eat and clothes to wear. As a member of this family you are entitled to all these things, and from now you are to have all three with the same freedom."

He looked at me a few minutes as though trying to figure out where the catch might be; then he asked, "You mean I don't have to work at all?"

"Exactly," I assured him. "From now on anything you do around home will be done because you want to do it. Our other plan hasn't been working so very well, so what do you say to giving this a trial? Think it over a while and let me know."

What I didn't say out loud was that the whole plan would be a miserable failure, if he took it as an opportunity to coast along, but I still had faith that he wanted to be a worthy home member and all he needed was the right guidance.

♪ ♪ ♪

It was a hot July afternoon as we had this conversation in our kitchen, and as he went out the kitchen door I needed a few moments to get my own thought right. A few minutes later he walked in and asked for the garage key. "I'm goin' to give this ol' lawn of ours such a mowing as it's never had," he explained in an offhand way.

"You understand that there'll be no extra pay for it?" I questioned.

"So what!" was his ungrammatical but none the less welcome response. And that marked the end of his feeling that "the world owes me a living."

Now I do not want to imply that from then on he was a model boy spending his days and nights in search of work—for after all he's a small boy—but I do know that from that time until now his attitude has been a helpful one.

When he does things voluntarily I thank him; when he is asked to do things, he responds in the right way. And now I see that I have really put him on an adult basis, where he feels that his work is comparable to mine. I get no dime for having the meals on time; its part of my job and is accepted as such.

As for myself, I learned a valuable lesson in this adjustment, and that is: that each child is an individual and that it is our duty as parents to study the different methods until we find the one which will produce the right result. Adults, too, have much to learn and many adjustments to make, and I pass on this experience, hoping it will be of help to some other mother.

(Mrs.) R. V. C.

When You Write to the Parent Column

If those of you who typewrite your letters will type them double space and on one side of the paper only, it will be a great help and perhaps speed along their delivery. You see, all letters that are typed single space, or written on both sides of the paper have to be copied over in this department.

We pass along these suggestions, believing that you would be only too glad to carry them out if you knew how much easier it makes the preparation of the column at this end. Of one thing, however, you may be sure—your letters are always welcome whether they be written by hand or on the typewriter.—Editor of the Parent Column.

A Saturday Column

Goodwill Day Messages Broadcast By Tasmanian Children in 1937

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hobart, Tasmania

Goodwill Day is celebrated in many countries of the world on May 18, every year, because it was on that date in 1899 that the first official conference was held at The Hague in Holland to discuss the problems of peace among the nations. For the past 17 years, the children of Wales have been trying to help to pave the way for international peace and co-operation by broadcasting yearly a message of goodwill to the children of other countries. In this way they hope to replace fear and distrust and ignorance by enlightenment and mutual respect. In more than 70 countries these messages have helped to bridge gulfs of ignorance and misunderstanding and replies received to the 1937 message show that in many schools in various countries definite work for international understanding has been stimulated. From Rumania, for example, in two years nearly 800 replies were sent to Wales.

Last year, the year of the Coronation, three messages were broadcast by Tasmanian children on behalf of the school children of this State. The first, read by a prefect of the Hobart High School, on behalf of the children attending the State Schools, was as follows:

"To the girls and boys of Wales—We, the boys and girls of distant Tasmania, thank you for your inspiring goodwill message. We realize the unhappy state of many parts of the world today, and in particular we sympathize with suffering children. Like you, we wish to dedicate ourselves to the ideals of peace and service to mankind. We trust that this year, which is of so much interest for us as members of the British Commonwealth, will bring new happiness to all nations. And the way to happiness is the path of peace. Let us, therefore, believe in peace, think peace, and work for peace. This is the greatest service we can render to mankind today."

The Friends' School reply was read in English and in Welsh. It stated: "It is always a delightful experience to receive your message of good cheer. Autumn is with us in this land under the Southern Cross, and the willows, the elms, and the poplars have been aflame with beauty. These northern trees link us with you, and your message is enforced by their beauty. We believe with you that peace and happiness are beautiful things, and are a part of the beauty of God, and with you we wish to live with this ideal before us. Thank you for your message this year. May it extend friendships everywhere."

From the Collegiate School came this message: "We are always pleased to receive your message of goodwill and are proud of our friendship with you. At present, we are feeling specially close to you, for while we are listening to the broadcast of the Coronation ceremony, you on the other side of the world are listening too. With you we join in working for peace, which is the true object of the followers of Christ, and we sincerely hope that these messages coming from all over the world will help to promote this ideal."

To Have Six Weeks' Period Of Resident Study Abroad

The Summer Session of Columbia University has this year inaugurated a six weeks' period of resident study in France, Germany, and Italy, for which undergraduate credit will be given. The group members in France will reside in private homes in Tours and study under instructors from the University of Poitiers; in Germany members will live with German private families in Munich, studying under instructors at the University; and in Italy group members will take up residence in pensions and private Italian homes in Perugia for study under the direction of professors at the Royal Italian University for Foreigners.

—From News Bulletin of the Institute of International Education.

Summer Workshop for Teachers

To Help Them Plan Progressive School Curricula

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Oakland, Calif.

Mills College has been chosen as one of four centers in the United States to house educational "Summer Workshops" that will be sponsored by the Progressive Education Association.

These Workshops, scheduled to hold sessions from June 29th to August 9th, are being established in an effort to develop a new high school curriculum more nearly adapted to the life needs of students than the present one which is based on college entrance requirements.

Dr. Lois Hayden Meek, vice-president of the Progressive Education Association, and professor of education at Teachers College, Columbia University, will direct the Mills College session. Other centers will be Sarah Lawrence College, Bronxville, New York, to be directed by Mr. Frederick L. Redefer, Executive Secretary of the Association; Colorado Women's College, Denver, whose head will be Mr. C. L. Cushman, curriculum director of Denver public schools; and one in the southeastern part of the United States, which has not yet been chosen, but which will be directed by Mr. Frank Jenkins of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

These Workshops which are equivalent to advanced schools of education are limited to 125 students each. Thus the Progressive Education Association is seeking the enrollment of the finest teachers in the country.

A student's prerequisite will be to present a definite project concerning reorganization of a school curriculum which entails further research. It is the desire of the Association that those teachers who are already experimenting with their curriculums will apply for admittance to the Summer Workshops to receive further guidance and counsel in planning their activities.

Special consideration will be given to groups of teachers applying as a unit from a school system, and from those teachers who can put into practice the summer's studies when they return to their own schools in the fall.

The Workshops will not give formal courses, written examinations or grades, but will hold small discussion groups. The program is to be flexible and fitted to student needs. All programs will be made individually and time is planned for study and research on the side. In fact, the whole program of the Summer Workshops is to be based on the problems of the individual teacher.

"Through our Workshops," said Mr. Redefer, Executive Secretary of the Progressive Education Association," we are constructing the framework of a new secondary school education program in America, firmly grounded upon the thesis that the needs of adolescents must be met in the curricula of our schools.

"Equally important is our belief that we are establishing a new type of teacher education for high school instruction. We are confident that these Workshops, whose value was proven experimentally during the last two years, will be adopted within a few years by leading teacher training schools and universities."

Mr. Redefer also pointed out that one of the most important subjects to be discussed in the Workshops is that of the relationship between secondary schools and colleges.

The Workshop at Mills College will serve the entire West Coast and surrounding territory. In addition to this progressive education venture, Mills College will sponsor its annual summer session for men and women.

Play Materials For Home and School

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Because simple playthings for children are important to their growth, it is good at all seasons of the year to consider what play materials at hand will best meet a child's play needs. Toys are everywhere displayed; but have the possibilities of earth, sand, sawdust, woodshavings, clay, water, wood, dress-up trunks, and participation toys been completely considered by parents and teachers? This column, prepared by experts in the field of constructive play, presents each Saturday for nine weeks a few helps for parents and teachers of little children.

IV

Water as Play Material

Water! What a lure it has for all ages! Walk along the river, lake or ocean side and see people, young and old dabbling in it. Water has become such a big part of living today that the very fat and the very lean, the very tall and the very short all lay pride aside and wade in. Water education is becoming a part of every complete schooling. Water for food, water for ablutions, water for industrial power, and water for play! Can we afford to keep it out of the education of the young child? Water gardens, boat tanks, wading pools, swimming pools, faucets, hose, water-can and low sink can be turned into use in his play.

The children can help make these water places. In a kindergarten where the children wanted to make something from which birds might get a drink they constructed, with the assistance of the teacher, a bird fountain. They made a hole in the ground first, mixed their cement in a bucket, measured and weighed carefully, poured the mixture into the hole, molded it, and after two days dug it up, to mount it on a wooden pedestal. Eventually the birds found this homemade fountain and bathed and drank from it. Becoming ambitious at the success of their activity, the children dug out and cemented a pool about two feet in diameter, which they kept filled with water from a hose for their own fun. They sailed boats and dipped their toes and paddled their hands in the water.

A lily pond with its rushes and water plants, its pollywogs, frogs, fish, and water snails is an ever increasing source of joy. A water fall or fountain are simply made and add to the beauty and interest of the water garden. A pool need not have an outlet but can be drained by siphoning out the water with a hose. One group of little children in our acquaintance made such a garden, carrying stones to be heaped irregularly about the sides, and making pockets in which ferns were planted. They modeled a large clay frog with a tiny copper pipe run through its mouth. This they placed on the edge of the pond, attached to a water pipe, where it sat and spurted water into the pool, much, to the ecstasy of the young sculptors.

A wooden tub placed under a slow-dripping faucet, or an old bath tub submerged in the earth under a garden faucet afford water fun of a safe nature. Indoors, a zinc-lined sand box or zinc pan, 6 inches in depth, aid in meeting the water needs of the first eight years.

A Saturday Feature

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The Home Forum

We Live Behind A Looking-Glass

WE'VE never had a peddler calling at our door in Grand Marais. No one has ever come to sell us arrowy silver smelts in spring, or golden peaches from the southern reaches of the state in summer. No man ever came with tools on his back to ask if we wanted a sewing-machine repaired or scissors sharpened. They come to our neighbors; but our house is invisible from the main road, and no peddler cares to travel the little lane that runs, first, through sweet meadows where cows are browsing, and then through a woodland hollow into the open again. The poet says that people are afraid of the woods. And sometimes we have mourned a little; for, though we love our solitude, we also like smelts and peaches, and the sewing-machine did once need to be fixed. It was a triumphant day when the poet proved that his poetical mind could be as well attuned to the needs of a sewing-machine as to the needs of a lyric.

But, if we've never had a peddler, our solitude is often enough interrupted by other callers at our back door. Living, as we do, a scant eighth of a mile beyond and behind Au Sable Falls leaves us at the mercy of the genus called Tourist.

♪ ♪ ♪

AU SABLE FALLS is one of Grand Marais's beauty spots. About two miles from the village, they are located on the farm of a one-time lumberman. The stream of which the falls are a part ha. its beginnings up at Sable Lake, which is itself another spot of beauty. Through fields and woods and past the sand dunes, which are unique from a geological standpoint, the stream wanders in summer, rushes in spring. Its path is shallow, sometimes rocky, always sandy. Rocks, of course, predominate at the falls, not far from where the stream broadens and ripples into Lake Superior.

These falls are not large ones, as waterfalls go. They haven't the sheer drop of mountain waterfalls. They wouldn't even be noticed in, say, the Blue Ridge Mountains of North Carolina, where I have tramped five miles through untracked forest to find a hidden, little-known waterfall many times the size and height of Au Sable Falls.

♪ ♪ ♪

BUT GRAND MARAIS has not too many places to send her visitors when they ask: "What is there to see here?" Well, there are the sand dunes, and Au Sable Lake, and Au Sable Falls. And so they come, out of the village as far as the meadow gate. Sometimes they must leave their cars to open the gate, because cows are in the field; but seldom do they close it, and the cows must be hunted through woods and roads to be brought home again.

Swiftly down the lane and through the woods the visitors come, following the car track as far as it persists and never thinking to look for signs. Right up to our back door, to knock and ask me, at the dishpan or the stove: "Where are the falls?"

Two signs are beside the road, pointing with their arrows down the ravine path that leads to the waterfall; but I stop my work to explain the way. And out they go again.

Sometimes. Genus homo (tourist variety) is a curious fellow, and so is his wife. Often they stop to examine our house, peer into the tents of friends camping nearby, duck under the sheets on the clothesline, sample the apples in the orchand, ask if we have vegetables to sell, and take snapshots of our baby. And as often as we put up the rude gate at our barway to keep them out, they'll take it down to come in.

They are especially interested in the log cabin which stands near the barway, the old home of the German settler who homesteaded this land forty years ago. The visitors seem to think it is public property; they walk in, inspect, and criticize or approve. For a while we had a fellow poet staying in the log cabin, and he was many times interrupted at his work to answer questions. When it was discovered that he was a poet, he became a part of the exhibit.

Once we tried to chill some bottles of grape juice in the icy spring beside the falls path, but we never had the pleasure of drinking it. Someone must have been so naïve as to think that we placed it there just for the refreshment of sight-seers! We didn't risk that experiment again.

♪ ♪ ♪

IT IS JUST like living on the other side of the looking-glass. We can see the people looking in, as it were. It is a part of our summer to have large cars sweep past the door, hear a knock, and give directions. Sometimes our callers sit in their cars and wait for us to come out! As if we, too, are designed for their use.

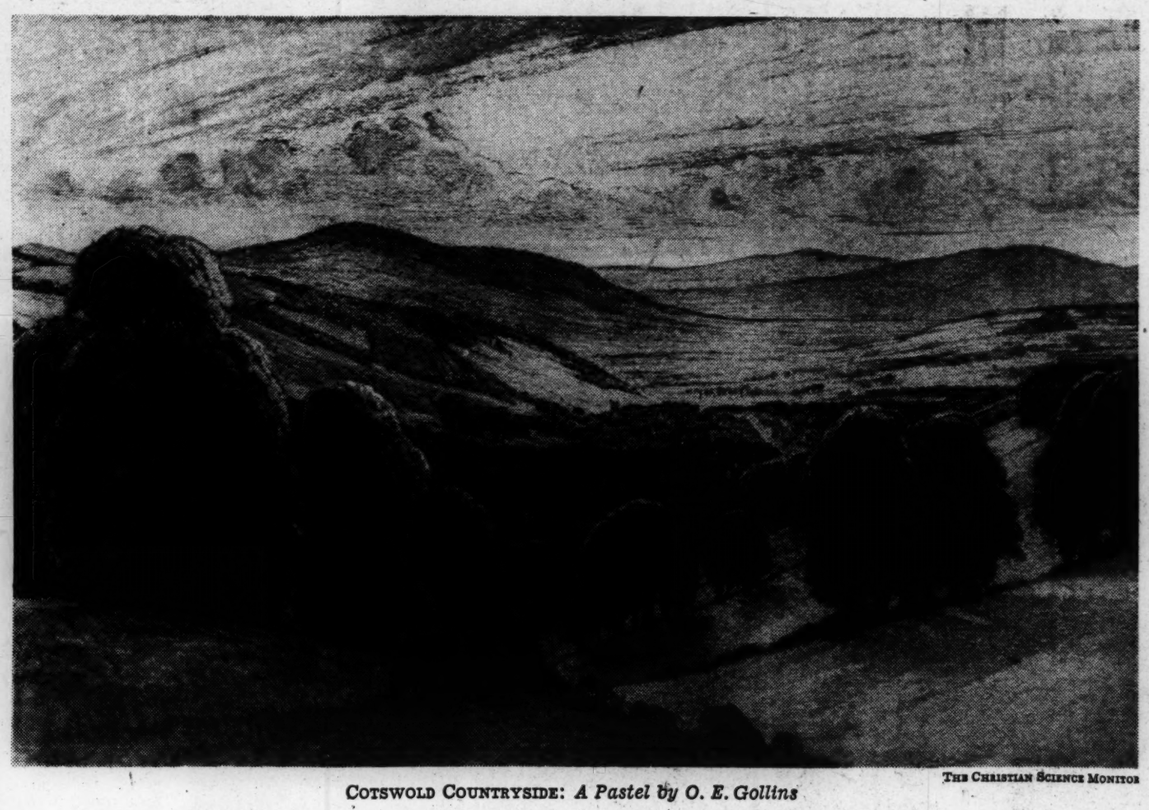
The path down beside the stream is rough, narrow, and steep. Many a girl in high-heeled slippers has refused to venture on it, and others do so with giggling squeals and cries for masculine help. Children of course love it, and stout people find it a breathless course.

♪ ♪ ♪

MOST VISITORS come in the summer, few in the fall or spring, and almost none in the winter—for then they must use snowshoes—and we think it hard enough for us to make the trip when it is necessary to get milk and mail and groceries.

It is in the spring, however, that the falls are loveliest. Not only is the volume of water swelled then by melting snows and spring rains until it is a tumbling torrent, roaring constantly in our ears; but also then the trees are bare, and no foliage hides the rocks and hollows which hold churning whirlpools. Only, when they come, we'd like our friends to look first for the signs beside the lane. Although we never will be cross with anyone who comes to ask the way. For who can be impatient with those who look for beauty?

E. V. D.



COTSWOLD COUNTRYSIDE: *A Pastel by O. E. Gollins*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IN ALL the Midland shires of England, there are few scenes more loved or more frequently visited by tourists than the one here depicted by the artist. Resting in the lap of the hills is Broadway, one of the many architecturally pleasing villages in the northern Cotswolds. From the famous Broadway Hill an immense panorama is seen which embraces Wales in the far southwest, the rich vales of Herefordshire and the Forest of Dean, the dim hills of Shropshire, and to the north the fertile Vale of Evesham and the richly wooded area once known as the Forest of Arden.

The artist, O. E. Gollins, has long been known as a faithful delineator of the Cotswold scene. He lives at Saintbury, the small neighbor of Broadway, in a stone house of typical Cotswold character. Saintbury's ancient church is notable as one of the few churches in the Midlands to contain fragments of Saxon work. Incised on its south wall is one of the finest Saxon sundials in England, its lines worn by the wind and the rain of centuries, but still distinct enough to show the hours.

In this idyllic spot, Mr. Gollins follows his art with something like the devotional zeal of a medieval craftsman. His composition in this picture is restful, as becomes the scene. He has handled the heavy masses of foliage effectively, and has achieved a telling unity between the spreading hills and the roving masses of cloud which trail their shadows across the valleys. The picture is done in pastel, a medium which, though fragile, yields results hardly less permanent than oil or water-color. And, though it cannot be appreciated in the reproduction, one of the qualities of pastel is the pleasing stippled effect that can be obtained with it, which imparts an air of freshness and vitality to the scene.

A Walk in Epirus

MUCH that we hold for beautiful in the world fades when compared with Parga. The famous geographical beauties cannot warm one's heart like this flower which has grown up among the wild cliffs of a barren coast. The desolation and sterility of the surrounding country doubly emphasize the valley's charms, and the town with its flower-carpeted bay is all the dearer to one because so few know that it exists. One thinks of Parga with the same gladness as one remembers the secret places where, as a child, one used to find strawberries. . . .

Twice a week or so a little yacht with an auxiliary motor puts out from Corfu harbour and heads towards the south. Sometimes it is a skipper from Cercyra, sometimes one from the islands of Paxos or Leucas, who is taking cargo and passengers to one or other of the unimportant little harbours which the steamers avoid. It was with such a boat that Svanhild came to Parga. Our friends in Corfu had said: "But you can't go there, my dear, there's no hotel in Parga." But Svanhild went with the yacht, and when they got here the skipper took her to the town's modest little inn. . . .

Svanhild guided me through the winding streets which were now and again broken by flights of steps and which led to the top of the high headland on whose southern slope the town had grown up. There were loopholes in many of the old houses, built with wooden tops and roofs of hollow tiles, looking more like fortresses than the dwellings of human beings. Right out where the promontory slips sheer down into the sea lies the old Venetian fortress with the lion of St. Mark built in above its gateway. We sat down under a large plane-tree near Ali Pascha's mosque. Here there was a little open-air café with a view towards every point of the compass. . . .

The road followed the high ridge of the town into a shady wood where the olives' small green flowers had already sprouted and fig-trees stood covered with fruit, although their leaves were still quite small. . . .

Above Anduza the river streams down through a barrier of mighty rocks which bar the valley. Its cliffs of reddish gold are worn smooth and, at the water's surface, covered with a deposit of lime which looks like alabaster. Between the rocks gnarled plane-trees grow up out of the stone itself, unbelievably large and unbelievably old. I measured one of these trees and found that its girth was eighteen feet four inches.

We left the valley and went up into the mountain through banks of wild strawberries and golden cytise. The air was filled with the hum of bees and the scent of thyme. Farther up the country became desolate. Small fields of maize glistened redly, for the soil was red and the maize not yet planted.—HÅKAN MÖRNE, in "The Melting-Pot." (London: William Hodge.)

Camping Near a Bird Sanctury in Zululand

ST. LUCIA BAY, a mysterious inland lake in northern Zululand, is more than sixty miles long and its outlet to the sea is so narrow that, at low tide, one can toss a stone across it. Nothing is more delightful than to hire an open boat and sail up the lake, camping wherever nightfall finds one. Surrounded by the peaceful sights and sounds of nature, one enters a world unspoiled by much that mars civilized life. Color symphonies spread their glorious sequence before one, blue rippling waters, gold and white pelicans, rosy clouds of flamingoes winging overhead in the dawn, and black and white waistcoated cormorants, perching like dignified aldermen on tussocks of pale yellow reeds.

In the shallow waters hippopotami hold grunting conversations amongst themselves, bobbing lazily up and down and turning large surprised eyes on the invaders when a boat appears. Much of the shore is interspersed by crocodile runnels, and is made inaccessible by reeds; but, in other parts, grass grows luxuriantly down to the water's edge with magnificent trees further inland.

♪ ♪ ♪

AT NIGHT THE scene is unbelievably beautiful. In the moonlight, the lake lies like a silver sheet under a deep blue dome lit by the brilliant constellations of the South African sky. Over the water comes the long mooing call of the hippos, the splash of a fish as it leaps, and the occasional note of a startled bird.

In June, Bird Island, a sanctuary about forty miles from the mouth of the estuary, is alive with birds, thick with their nests. Some are built a foot high of reeds, with white fluffy chicks perched on top. Others are made of sand mixed with fishbones; others are hidden in small hollows. Everywhere are eggs of all sizes, including the large, pale blue eggs of the pelican. Hundreds of newly fledged spoonbills stagger about in comical fashion, their long legs still more of a hindrance than a help to them; and small brown wild duck hide under tufts of grass. As one approaches, flamingoes rise, showing the gorgeous scarlet plumage under the wings as they take the air.

Along the banks of the Hluhluwe river, thousands of river and sea birds nest in the trees. Some of the birds are storklike with pale pink wings, much less brilliant than those of the flamingoes. There are also great numbers of cormorants, whose young clamour incessantly for nourishment, and the river abounds with crocodiles.

♪ ♪ ♪

SUDDEN SQUALLS ARE a frequent occurrence on the St. Lucia lake and cause inexperienced mariners considerable difficulty and many soakings of food and camping kit. The extreme shallowness of the lake along the shores provides excellent feeding grounds for both sea and river birds, which stalk about in large numbers, catching shrimps and small fish. Crocodiles lie motionless in the shallows and baby hippopotami ride on their mothers' backs in the water.

There are many lovely camping places. One spot, high up above the cliffs, entails some climbing to reach it, and the camp gear has to be tediously man-hauled to the top. But one is well rewarded when, at dawn, the sun shoots up in a blaze of crimson over the distant hills, tracing a river of gold across the calm blue waters. Bird Island lies, a strip of emerald, on one side; and the lake, a narrowing silver ribbon towards the estuary mouth, on the other. A pelican gobbles with its preposterous bill in the shallows, a hippopotamus rises to sniff the morning air, and fish flash like crystal stars as they leap out of the water.

I. K.

Love Is Not Perished

(John 20:1-18)

WAS it then, as now, in April, when sealed buds
Are opened in beauty's new birth,
And the scent of white myrtle drifts on the air?
In the dusk of dawn, while yet it was dark,
Came John and saw the linen lying, neat
And needless now; and Peter saw the place—empty.
Did they remember, as they went away,
That buds will burst in April time?

Mary, lingering alone and weeping, you stooped
And saw two angels resting on the stone;
Turned and saw the gardener, in the springtide of day
(Gardener of Gethsemane), and heard his voice,
As golden music falling round you from heaven:
"Touch not me, but go, tell them . . ."
Tell Peter and John love is not perished.

The pasque-flowers, lilies, myriad-petaled fields,
Were they uprisen in new loveliness,
As you sped swiftly, in the bliss-drenched dawn,
To tell the brethren, to tell Peter and John
Love is not perished? And birds, close companioned
On fragrant boughs, did they sing morning songs,
Not loud and shrill, as long accustomed, but softly
In the new stillness of that April dawn?

So gently comes the Christ to rapture-lighted hearts,
Tender as dew upon the pastures,
As purpling light of April morn.

NELLIE B. MACE

My New Friend, PBx

PBX AND I have been sitting face to face for seven hours on every weekday, except Saturday, for a month now. For your information, PBx are the initials under which His British Majesty's Post Office officials designate a Private Branch Exchange of telephone lines.

I had never had anything to do with PBx's before. So I must confess that the formidable array of plugs, switches and other gadgets which stared me in the face on the day I was first introduced to PBx staggered me somewhat.

Just to give you an idea, PBx has thirty switches which all move both backward and forward, half of them black and the other half red; he has fifteen pairs of the most mischievous golden eyes in the world, for they flicker, open, close and, yes, wink, with malicious rapidity. There are also thirty plugs which stand in two serried shining rows as if to defend the incoming town lines and the outgoing office extensions. Each time a call comes in, PBx lets down a little black flap, thus showing me where the call is coming from, and then buzz-buzzes on contentedly until I answer it. When the alarm bell is switched on, his quiet buzz-buzz becomes a deafening din, but that is not his fault.

After a few days' acquaintance with PBx, I found he was really clever—only don't tell him, he would be too difficult to manage—because he always does exactly what I ask of him. He never makes the mistake of ringing in one department, if I have told him to ring in another.

But every once in a while he gets mischievous. Suddenly, without the slightest warning, he will let down all five little black flaps and go on buzz-buzzing—I often suspect he is laughing at me. Or else, when two foreign calls are already being dealt with, I can tell by a slightly higher note of his buzz-buzz that he is bringing in a third, when he knows perfectly well that we can only deal with two at a time.

Yes, after working with PBx for a month, I have become quite fond of him, in spite of, or perhaps because of, his mischief-loving nature.

H. B.

Easter

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TO MANY Christians Easter is a joyous time. However, to one Christian the thought of Easter used to bring a feeling of sadness. Then to this individual there came the thought that Easter should give a sense of joy. He had been accustomed to associate Easter with the crucifixion, but now he had learned to think in terms of the wonderful victory of the Way-shower. He learned, through Christian Science, that Christ Jesus submitted to the crucifixion in order that he might prove the nothingness of hate and death—prove that God, divine Love, is omnipotent, and is man's Life.

After gaining the true significance of Easter this student of Christian Science always thought of it with a sense of joy and gratitude—joy because Life had been proved deathless, and gratitude to him who had so faithfully maintained that the real man reflects God, Life, until finally he demonstrated for himself what he had already proved for others—that death is powerless.

This student of Christian Science, before taking up its study, was ill, unhappy, discouraged, despondent. As he studied the Bible and also the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, he saw that Christ Jesus understood man to be the image and likeness of God, Spirit; that his demonstrations in overcoming sickness, blindness, deafness, and other kinds of imperfection were to show that these are no part of the true nature of man. This glimpse of the harmonious nature of man dispelled the illness, the unhappiness, the discouragement and the despondency. Like Mary of old he had been looking for the Saviour in the tomb, but now his discernment of the risen Christ resurrected him from fear and unhappiness.

Mrs. Eddy writes on page 45 of Science and Health: "Glory be to God, and peace to the struggling hearts! Christ hath rolled away the stone from the door of human hope and faith, and through the revelation and demonstration of life in God, hath elevated them to possible at-one-ment with the spiritual idea of man and his divine Principle, Love." Anyone who is struggling under the burden of sickness or some other phase of discord can have this burden lifted by understanding his "at-one-ment" with "his divine Principle, Love."

The Master said (John 6:63), "It is the spirit that quickeneth; the flesh profiteth nothing: the words that I speak unto you, they are spirit, and they are life." This makes clear the reason for the failure of mortals to obtain health and happiness. They have been seeking them in matter. Only through the spiritual comprehension of life and substance can we gain health and happiness. By his resurrection the Master proved conclusively that spiritual enlightenment lifts one above the belief that man lives in matter, and enables one to prove that Life is Spirit, God.

Through the study of Christian Science we learn how to be healthy and happy, for it shows us how to rise above the belief that life, substance, and intelligence are in matter. Mrs. Eddy saw that the foundation upon which Jesus built is the fact that Spirit, God, is the only Life, substance, and intelligence of man. In her writings she has explained how we can demonstrate that being is spiritual, thus overcoming sickness and other discordant conditions.

The moment one glimpses the truth that being is spiritual he is quickened. As he earnestly continues in his effort to demonstrate that Spirit, God, is the only Life, substance, and intelligence he acquires an entirely different concept of being. He sees man as dependent upon Truth, not upon matter, for his well-being. He sees Life as infinite, not as finite, without beginning or end. He sees Love as omnipotent, the one ever-present divine Principle.

"A musician demonstrates the beauty of the music he teaches in order to show the learner the way by practice as well as precept. Jesus' teaching and practice of Truth involved such a sacrifice as makes us admit its Principle to be Love. This was the precious import of our Master's sinless career and of his demonstration of power over death. He proved by his deeds that Christian Science destroys sickness, sin, and death," writes Mrs. Eddy (Science and Health, p. 26).

As we accept the fact that divine Love is the only Mind, the animating Principle of all reality, and earnestly keep this scientific fact before us, we are practicing what Jesus taught. If we are tempted to hate, our realization of the fact that man is ever governed by divine Love will enable us to reject the temptation. Likewise, we can resist fear, anger, selfishness, greed, jealousy by knowing that Love is man's divine Principle. In the proportion that we do this we are having part in the resurrection and are lifted into the realm of joy, fearlessness, and spiritual power, which is our divine heritage.

Mrs. Eddy says of Jesus and his disciples (*ibid.*, p. 34): "His resurrection was also their resurrection. It helped them to raise themselves and others from spiritual dulness and blind belief in God into the perception of infinite possibilities." Likewise, by realizing the fact that the great Way-shower proved man's Principle to be deathless Life, mankind will be lifted above "spiritual dulness and blind belief in God into the perception of infinite possibilities."

Dwight Moody's Hospitality

GUESTS came to this simple New England farmhouse. . . . Once when he was Governor General of Canada, the Earl of Aberdeen, whom Father had known in Scotland, came with the Countess and his family and a considerable number of secretaries and aides, appropriate for so conspicuous a position. I suspect my mother's influence in having the party steered to the hotel. Father, hospitable soul, was quite capable of saying, "Come and stay with me." Earls were uncommon in Northfield and the proper form of address a matter of worry. One man at the hotel called the Governor General "Mr. Earl," and felt quite pleased at this democratic solution.

As a gesture of hospitality the party were invited to the house for breakfast. After the family prayers, which wisely followed breakfast (no tantalizing of a hungry family by the smell of coffee and bacon while devotions were going on, for Father!), we adjourned to the front porch. There the young daughter of the family, an ardent entomologist, though aged about ten, saw in the meadow opposite some butterflies. She was equipped with a butterfly net. But the grass was waist-high and soaking wet with dew and her little ladyship could not be allowed to wet her feet. Now good timothy ready for the teeth of the mower is not treated disrespectfully, and any country youth knows enough to keep out of it. Imagine then my surprise at being instructed, dressed in my Sunday best as I was, to take that net and capture some specimens. With futility and embarrassment I chased those wretched butterflies all over that lot. I never caught one, but did catch the best drenching from the heavy dew. It made a deep impression on me of the sanctity of hospitality, for even good timothy on the verge of mowing might be trampled down with impunity in the interest of a guest. Nothing was too good.—From "My Father," by Paul D. Moody. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.

Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year ..... $9.00 | Three months.. $2.25
Six months ..... $4.50 | One month 75c

Single Copies, 5 Cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building. Washington, D. C.
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CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

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Publishers' Agent
One, Norway St., Boston, U.S.A.

New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 12-14 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1938

Final Move Awaited On R.I. Racing

Bill Pushed to Place Pari-Mutuel Issue Before Voters

Governor Favors

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 16—This week end will tell the story of the future of legalized horse racing and pari-mutuel betting in Rhode Island.

With the so-called Horton Bill pigeon-holed indefinitely by the Senate, Democrats in the House will act to have a similar measure brought out on the floor for action on Tuesday—the last day when the legislators will draw State checks for their lawmaking efforts.

Representative Thomas P. McHugh, Democrat, of Providence, who has been responsible for the introduction of most of Gov. Robert E. Quinn's pet measures in the lower branch, will lead the drive to give citizens an opportunity to vote at the November election on the continuance of horse-race betting.

Mr. McHugh, a building tradesman, high in American Federation of Labor circles, said that he expected the action of the Senate special legislation committee, which Thursday continued indefinitely the Horton resolution, despite the protest of clergymen and business and civic leaders. He further observed that for this reason he encouraged the House Special Legislation Committee to keep his bill active.

"I asked that my bill be kept alive on the fiftieth day," said Mr. McHugh last night, "because I feared that the Horton Bill would be killed in the Senate Committee. The House Committee went along with me in that request."

For some time it has been the belief that the Senate bill, which was sponsored by a Republican, would not be acted upon because the Democrats wanted to "steal the glory" if the horse race-betting question was put before the people.

Mr. McHugh said that every ef-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

Ship's Radio Phone Aids Rescue of Fishing Crew

In Boston Today

Engineer Is Hero Of Rescue at Sea

As the rescued crew of the trawler Exeter steamed back from Browns Bank towards Boston on the Coast Guard cutter Algonquin today, they were grateful for two things—the heroism of the engineer and the fact that the Exeter was one of the few fishing vessels in the Boston fleet equipped with two-way radio telephone so that they had been able to call for help.

As the Exeter was running at full speed early yesterday about 50 miles south of Cape Sable, Nova Scotia, the engineroom suddenly burst into a mass of flames. Engineer Forman Spinney of Malden, realizing that the dories could not be launched unless the vessel could be stopped, dashed through the flames to shut off the Diesel engine, while his assistant, Woodrow Wilson of Quincy, played a fire extinguisher on him. Meanwhile Captain J. Vernon Nickerson of Everett was calling "May Day . . . May Day"—the international radio telephone distress call—into the microphone of the two-day telephone installation.

When the operator at the American Telephone & Telegraph Company's station at Marshfield answered, the skipper only had time to say: "We are southwest of Seal Island . . . Don't know whether we can get a boat off or not . . . We are southwest of Seal Island . . . Call

(Continued on Page 10, Column 5)

Explorer's Prize Given Washburn

Bradford Washburn, mountain-climbing explorer associated with the Department of Geographic Exploration at Harvard University, has been awarded the Cuthbert Peek Prize for Exploration and Glacial Studies in Alaska by the Royal Geographic Society of London, it was learned today.

Easter Hat-Safe Weather Promised

"Hat-safe" weather was promised today for the week end by G. Harold Noyes, chief meteorologist of the Boston Weather Bureau. But, he added it will be raw and cold tonight after increasing cloudiness, and there may be showers late tomorrow afternoon, though it will be slightly warmer.

The lowest temperature expected tonight is in the middle forties.

Pumpers Coming? Yes, of Pipe Organs

Because Boston has King's Chapel, the Guild of Former Pipe Organ Pumpers has accepted an invitation to hold its annual convention in this city, meeting at the Parker House on May 13, according to the Convention Bureau of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

The group consists of persons who have pumped organs by hand or foot, before electricity was put to use for getting the required air. More or less a humorous organization, it has spread rapidly throughout the country because of its whimsical make-up.

Officers of the organization hold "stations" that are named from the "stops" on an organ, beginning with the Grand Diapason, who heads the organization and at present is Chet Shafer of New York.

Boston is one of the leading "lofts" of the Guild in the country, and has its share of titles including: Vox Humana, Lyman Arms; Augmented Bombard, Edward H. Kittredge; Vox Celeste, Harold Taylor.

Ralph M. Eastman of the State Street Trust Company, and Grand Fagatto of the organization, overcame the competition of New York, Philadelphia and Washington for the convention, with the claim that King's Chapel has the distinction of having had the first pipe organ in America installed within its walls.

Boston Imports Mount in Year

Substantial gains in imports and exports handled through the Port of Boston in the calendar year of 1937, compared to the previous 12-month period, were reported today by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

The total value of commodities entering and clearing through the Massachusetts Customs District during the year was $247,426,373—an increase of 45 per cent. Exports accounted for 11 per cent of this figure and imports for 89 per cent.

Monthly average imports for the year were valued at $18,310,553 and exports at $2,308,311.

Works Official Says Tax Group Evaded Issues

Callahan Declares Study Would Show His Office Highly 'Efficient'

'Slack' Bonds Urged

$50,000,000 Highway Bond Issue Proposed to End Slack in Business

The Special 1937 Commission on Taxation and Public Expenditures, much buffeted by opponents of its 2 per cent sales tax proposal, was recovering today from criticism emanating from a new source — William F. Callahan, State Commissioner of Public Works.

Scornfully attacking the Commission's failure to submit its anticipated report on his Department, Mr. Callahan charged it was withheld because the Commission "found the Department was operated in a splendid, honest, and efficient manner."

The Callahan statement followed within a few hours the Commission's submission of its final report yesterday. In this document, the study group said plans had been made to submit a report on the Public Works Department, but "owing to the time factor, but chiefly due to the size and complexity of the problem and its inter-relationship with the political subdivisions of the Commonwealth and with the Federal Government, we do not feel we can submit a report at this time which would be comprehensive and which would present a complete picture. . . . We have assembled much material, but the facts are not sufficiently complete for us to take the responsibility of making definite recommendations because we have not covered the whole picture."

Meanwhile, Frank L. Kane, former Assistant Secretary to former Gov. James M. Curley and present Associate Commissioner of Public Works, proposed a $50,000,000 bond issue to finance a two-year highway program as a means of "picking up the slack" caused by the business recession. The proposal was made in a letter to Senator George G. Moyse (R), Chairman of the Joint Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. Kane would amortize the bond issue by continuation of the third cent of the three cent gasoline tax for 10 years. A total of $8,000,000 of the bond issue would be allotted to cities and towns on a mileage and valuation basis.

Mr. Kane is one of the Curley-appointed officials Governor Hurley sought to remove early in his administration. However, all removal proceedings have been stopped pending outcome of the appeal carried to the Supreme Court by Howard Haines Murphy, ousted as State Commissioner of Agriculture by the Governor.

Spring IS Here

Along City Streets and Across the Countryside All Nature Has Burst Into Bloom Overnight. Warmed by the New Sun, Treetops no Longer Are Gaunt Skeletons but Stand Against the Sky Line Enveloped in a Transparent Fuzzy Veil of Palest Green. Crocuses Star the Greening Lawns and Hyacinths in Pastel Shades Keep Company With Yellowest Jonquils. Golden Forsythia Showers Into Its Fullest Cascade and Commonwealth Avenue Discards Its Winter Dress for the Familiar Magnolias. Other Members of This Gentle Family Are Now in Bloom in Arnold Arboretum. The Promise of Easter Is Fulfilled

Preview of the Week In City of Boston

Within view, as current history to be recorded next week, are several items of major interest: At the State House, possible disclosure of the assailant of Commissioner of Mental Diseases Williams, ordered to appear and support his sensational charges; continuance of the impeachment hearing of Judge Stone of the East Cambridge District Court.

At City Hall—Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, seizing the opportunity to relax after 15 weeks of intensive inauguration of his regime, but keeping an eye on councilmanic reaction to his budget wishes—a budget, incidentally, recorded as lowest since 1930, but $3 a thousand higher on the tax rate than last year.

Of significance in the courts will be testimony submitted before Federal judges on the long-drawn-out case of the Secretary of Agriculture against 31 local milk concerns now appealing from the "pay $1,000,000" and obey, the Federal milk order handed down recently.

Likewise in the Federal Court will continue argumentation in the hearing of the National Labor Relations Board into labor issues and the facts on workmen's rights to collective bargaining in the plants of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company.

The District Attorney of Suffolk County presumably will finish his round-up of the fake claims insurance "ring" which he maintains has flourished in this section.

Statehouse

Kelly-Williams Argument to Continue; Judge Stone Again to Defend Himself

Political fireworks loom on Beacon Hill the coming week. The first display is scheduled for Monday when Dr. David L. Williams, State Commissioner of Mental Diseases, is scheduled to appear before the Governor and Executive Council to repeat his charges that Lieut. Gov. Francis X. Kelly assaulted him in May, 1937, after a food contract argument.

The Council, upon the insistence of the Lieutenant Governor, has summoned Dr. Williams to appear on Monday. Mr. Kelly has announced that if Dr. Williams fails to appear he will seek his arrest. The Lieutenant Governor has repeatedly denied the Commissioner's charges, contending the Commissioner did not sign the accusing documents made public after Mr. Kelly had departed for a southern vacation.

* * *

Stone to Defense

On Wednesday the second pyrotechnical display will take place, when Judge Arthur P. Stone, presiding justice of the East Cambridge district court, will appear before the Legislative Committee on Rules, to defend himself against an impeachment movement started by Representative Roland D. Sawyer, (D) of Ware.

Victor in a previous legislative removal proceeding in 1933, Judge Stone this time will be answering charges which developed as the result of his connection with the release from Bridgewater State Hospital of Howard Long, later convicted of a degeneracy murder. Judge Stone petitioned for his release. Wednesday's appearance will mark Judge Stone's second on Beacon Hill this year. A few weeks ago he appeared before the Legislative Committee on the Judiciary in connection with the same Long case.

* * *

Precedent Set Aside

Also on Wednesday legislative precedent will be ignored when the Senate Ways and Means Committee opens hearings on the $81,000,000 budget adopted by the House of Representatives last week.

According to precedent the House Ways and Means Committee conducts the budget hearings, with Senate members sitting in by agreement. This year, however, Senate members, contending they were ignored on several major items, will conduct duplicate hearings.

* * *

Extending Civil Service

Proposed overhauling of Massachusetts' 54-year-old civil service system to provide more efficient administration and to extend this protection to thousands of now non-civil service employees will be discussed on Thursday before the Legislative Committee on Civil Service. The changes were proposed in two civil service reports filed by the Special 1937 Commission on Taxation and Public Expenditures.

* * *

Jakmauh Nomination

Gov. Charles F. Hurley has announced that despite State-wide protests he will re-submit to the Executive Council his nomination of Dr. Paul J. Jakmauh as State Commissioner of Public Health. Civic and medical leaders have conducted an intensive campaign for the reappointment of Dr. Henry D. Chadwick, the retiring Commissioner, who has gained national reputation in the field.

The Council last Wednesday voted "No," 6 to 3, on the Jakmauh nomination.

City Hall

Mayor Tobin Anticipates Relaxation, But Council Must Study His Budget

For 15 consecutive weeks Maurice J. Tobin, Mayor of Boston, has been working 15 to 18 hours each day, seven days a week. There have been almost no exceptions to this heavy schedule. These were the Mayor's initial weeks in office and he had, among others, two important objectives immediately ahead: preparation of an adequate City budget for approval by the City Council; and enactment by the Legislature of a bill which would greatly increase his control of City finances.

Because both of these moves were concluded last week, Mayor Tobin anticipates a period of relative relaxation for the next few days at City Hall. If the Legislature had granted the Mayor the right to control of the finances of the School Committee, Police and County, the Mayor would have faced more weeks of rigorous schedule, paring the expenses of these municipal divisions to a minimum. But the Legislature voted down the proposal on Tuesday. The next day Mayor Tobin called a special meeting of the City Council, submitted his City and County maintenance budget—the lowest budget since 1930—and forecast the startling tax rate of $41.70, $3 higher than last year.

Thus the Mayor had lost his stiffest legislative fight of the year but had completed his hardest task, preparation of the budget, in a way that drew many compliments. No unusual activities now face the Mayor for at least a few days.

Monday will be marked as one of social leisure. The Mayor and City Council will attend the annual opening baseball game at Fenway Park. Then they will go to Hyde Park for dedication of the new George Wright Golf Course. This has been under construction by the City and Federal Governments as a relief project since 1932 and is one of the longest courses in the United States. Mayor Tobin will be the first to tee off.

When the Mayor arrives at City Hall on Tuesday he hopes to be on "union" hours. The City Council, on the contrary, faces a month of overtime work. It now has the task of reviewing the Mayor's budget and this will require three to five weeks. Hearings by the Council's Committee on Appropriations are expected to start by Thursday. James E. Agnew, Councilor of Ward 21, is Chairman and will conduct most of this work.

Teachers' College to End?

Budgets will also occupy the attention of another group of City officials—the School Committee. Now in the midst of preparation of its annual budget, the Committee next week may settle its most controversial issue of the year—what to do about the Boston Teachers' College. The Committee has three choices: to continue to run the Teachers' College without any changes; to gradually abolish the College through refusal to admit any entering classes henceforth; to abolish the College entirely.

The School Committee can save over $200,000 by abolishing the institution, and it is strongly inclined

(Continued on Page 11, Column 5)

Events

In and Around Boston Tonight

Weather Table

Will be found on next page

Most Stores Open On Patriots' Day

Boston retail stores generally, including department and specialty stores, jewelry stores, furniture stores and other retail establishments, with some exceptions, will be open all day Tuesday, April 19, according to an announcement today by the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Sporting goods stores, with the exception of one large Washington Street establishment, will be closed.

'The Girl of the Golden West'

The Arts in Boston

Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald arrived at the State and Orpheum Theaters yesterday in "The Girl of the Golden West," their fourth and latest film operetta. It is a sizable affair, two hours long, laid against the rugged California country in the 1850's. Oliver T. Marsh's camera work is so thorough in this respect that it is sometimes hard to see the plot for the trees.

Not often, however, since there is plenty of both. In a carefully prepared prologue we are shown young Nelson and young Jeanette—she going West with her pioneer uncle, he the adopted son of a Mexican bandit. Times passes. Jeanette is now the proprietor of the Polka Saloon in Cloudy and being courted by the sheriff (Walter Pidgeon) while Nelson is leading a bold band and holding up stages with a singularly phony accent.

There are meetings and partings, any number of songs, misunderstandings and nearly a mistaken marriage before the covered wagon bearing the lovers, lumbers into the sepia sunset.

Of the musical selections, the most effective are "Soldiers of Fortune," "Senorita," "Who Are We to Say" and "The Wind in the Trees." Buddy Ebsen, that excellent comic, wheezes as amusing ditty entitled, "The West Ain't Wild Any More."

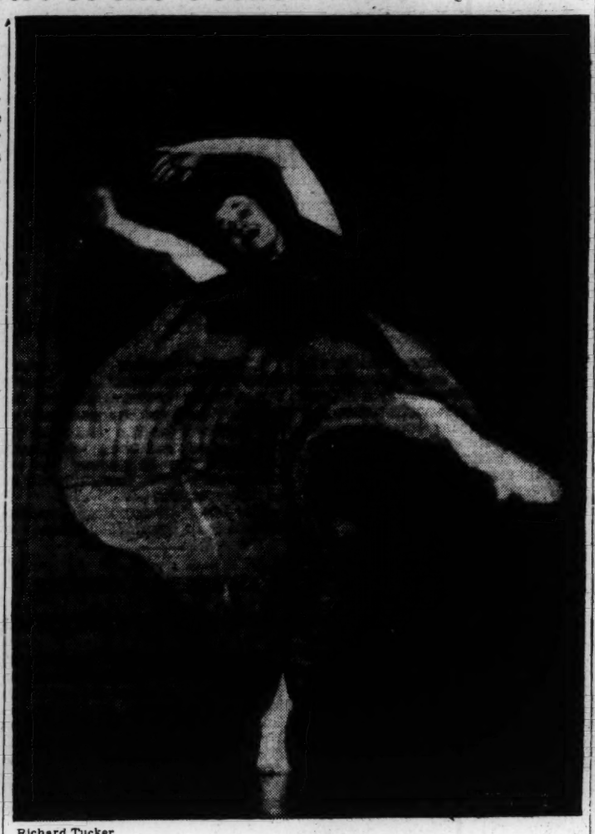
The firm's two principal failings are its length and the fact that Miss MacDonald and Mr. Eddy have been called upon for histrionic displays which are not within their powers. The heroine swaggers and uses bad grammar for all she is worth but one feels that her heart just isn't in it.

For the general public, "The Girl of the Golden West" may prove gilt-plate rather than solid gold. MacDonald-Eddy fans will probably find it satisfactory, although the new operetta is not in a class with "Maytime" or "Naughty Marietta."

Leo Carrillo, Leonard Penn, Priscilla Lawson, Cliff Edwards and H. B. Warner are a few of the more familiar names in the cast. Augmenting Mr. Romberg's melodies are Franz Liszt's "Liebesträume" and Gounod's "Ave Maria." There is also a faint suspicion of Schumann's "Traumerei" in the aforementioned "Who Are We to Say?"

"No Time to Marry" is about several people in search of a pair of goats for a publisher's son. They include Richard Arlen, Mary Astor and Lionel Stander. It is utterly absurd.

J. D. B.



Richard Tucker

Pauline Chellis

Who With Her Group Will Give a Dance Concert in John Hancock Hall, Monday Evening, April 25

Eagle Is to Grace Air Mail Stamp

A red eagle on a blue background will adorn the new 6-cent air mail stamps to be placed on sale in Boston on May 15, according to an announcement by Postmaster Peter F. Tague today. The eagle will have outstretched wings and will carry a shield, an olive branch and a bundle of arrows.

Issued in connection with National Air Mail Week, from May 15 to 21, it will be placed on sale one day early at Dayton, Ohio—the home of the Wright Brothers, and at St. Petersburg, Fla., where the first passenger flight in America was made.

Strauss' 'Zarathustra' Put On NBC Program by Rodzinski

The Week-End Radio

Richard Strauss's tone poem of philosophic trend, "Also sprach Zarathustra," which is infrequently heard, is the principal item programmed by Arturo Rodzinski, conducting his third and last concert of this season tonight with the NBC Symphony Orchestra, NBC-Red to WNAC, 10 p. m. This work, which probably ranks with Strauss's tone poems "Death and Transfiguration" and "Ein Heldenleben," was inspired by Friedrich Nietzche's philosophic work of the same name.

The concert opens with Wertheim's orchestration of Bach's familiar Toccata and Fugue in D minor, followed by the Strauss work. After the Strauss, Mr. Rodzinski has programmed the modern composer Frank Schreker's Orchestral Suite based upon his ballet, "The Birthday of the Infanta" from Oscar Wilde's fairy tale. The concert closes with two reminders of a gay Vienna, whose destiny is about to be more submerged—Johann Strauss's Overture to "Die Fledermaus" and the waltz, "Tales From the Vienna Woods."

Drama:

"The Terrible Meek," Charles Rann Kennedy's one act Easter play, in Columbia Workshop, CBS to WEEI, 7:30 p. m.

"Harriet Beecher Stowe," life of author of the anti-slavery book, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," in "American Portraits," NBC-Red to WNAC, 9:30 p. m.

Talks and the lighter side:

"Economic and Defense Problems of United States Possessions," Samuel King, Congressional delegate from Hawaii, in first of series of three discussions by various speakers on this subject, CBS to WEEI, 10:45 p. m.

Saturday Night Swing Club, CBS to WEEI, 8 p. m., with Ted Husing taking over the commentating assignment from Paul Douglas; "Fats" Waller, pianist, and Sal Franzella, Whiteman clarinetist, guest soloists; also Leith Stevens and Swing Club orchestra.

Sunday

Music:

"Psalmus Hungaricus," a first performance in America of Zoltan Kodaly's work, based on the Fifty-Fifth Psalm, employing "atonality" and using some ancient Hungarian folk tunes, conducted by Erno Rapee with symphony orchestra, chorus of 50 voices, Jan Peerce, tenor; also the Preludes to the First and Third Acts of Wagner's "Lohengrin" and Liszt's symphonic poem, "Les Préludes," NBC-Blue to WBZ, 12:30 p. m.

Annual Easter performance of concert extracts from Wagner's religious music-drama "Parsifal," by New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, John Barbirolli, conductor; Richard Bonelli, baritone; Norman Cordon, bass-baritone; the Schola Cantorum chorus and St. Paul's Choristers; also Delius's "Appalachia," Variations on an Old Slave Song, with orchestra and chorus, CBS to WEEI, 3 p. m.

Gladys Swarthout, mezzo-soprano, guest soloist in Sunday Evening Hour, to sing aria from Saint-Saens's opera, "Samson and Delilah," and ballads by Chausson, Granados and Kingsford; Schubert's "Rosamunde" Overture and "Polovetzian Dances" from Borodin's "Prince Igor," principal orchestral items, CBS to WEEI, 9 p. m.

Drama:

Aaron Burr story in "Empires of the Moon," NBC-Blue to WBZ, 1:30 p. m.

"Sir James M. Barrie," in "Souls of Steel" series, Leland Powers Players, WHDH, 1:30 p. m.

Manuel Komroff's "The Thousand Dollar Bill," in "Their Greatest Story" drama series, Mutual to WAAB, 5:30 p. m.

Bette Davis in "The Lovely Miracle," NBC-Red to WNAC, 8 p. m.

O. Henry's "A Service of Love," by Tyrone Power and feminine player, NBC-Blue to WBZ, 9 p. m.

Notable guest appearance:

John McCormack as raconteur, with Peg Murray, NBC-Blue to WBZ, 7:30 p. m.

Monday

Music:

Last of series of concerts by the New Haven Symphony Orchestra, WAAB, 8:30 p. m., presenting Easter music, with organists; quartet from St. Bartholomew's Church, New York; Women's Choral Society and Battell Chapel Choir, New Haven.

First of special series of chamber concerts by Coolidge Quartet from Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., Mutual to WAAB, 9:30 p. m.

Drama:

"Adventure in Reading," premiere of new series designed to emphasize, for school groups, the fun in finding worthwhile books; first drama on Mark Twain, NBC-Blue to WBZ, 2 p. m.

Special events:

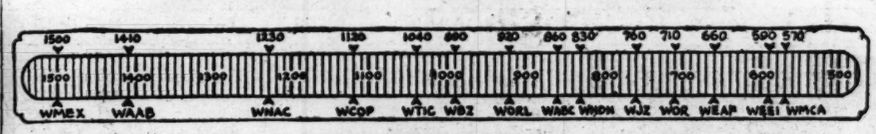
Easter egg rolling on White House lawn, NBC-Blue to WBZ, 9:30 a. m., and CBS to WEEI, 10:45 a. m., with short talks probably by President and Mrs. Roosevelt.

Talk, Abram Waldo French, New England manager of Pan American Airways and Eastern Air Lines, for National Air Mail Week, WORL, 1:45 p. m.

Baseball: Opening game, Boston Red Sox-New York Yankees, Fenway Park, with Fred Hoey commenting, WAAB, 3 p. m., followed by 16-city major league game roundup, CBS to WEEI, 4 p. m.; also major league managers-players roundup, Mutual to WAAB, 8 p. m.

A. D. H.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour..	Metropolitan Opera:	Great Plays: "The	Sport reports	Piano team .....
5:15 The Boston Hour..	"Tristan und Isolde"..	School for Scandal"..	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:30 Will McCune's Or..	Metropolitan Opera ...	Great Plays: "The	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:45 Will McCune's Or..	Dance Interludes	School for Scandal"..	Baseball School	Sport reports .....
6:00 News; sportshots ..	News; music	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"..
6:15 Rhythm Revue	Dinner concert	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review..
6:30 Art Shaw's Orch...	Sport comment; Chick	"Musical Rendezvous"..	Dinner Concert	Sport reports .....
6:45 Comment; music ..	Webb's Orchestra	Dramatic sketch	Sport results	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
7:00 Choir music	Message of Israel.....	Kaltenmyer's Kinder-	News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch..
7:15 Choir music	Message of Israel.....	garten	Sport commentator	Terry O'Toole's "Irish
7:30 Columbia Work-	Jim's Question Bee....	Commentator	Xavier Cugat's Orch...	Echoes"; songs; orch..
7:45 shop: drama	Jim's Question Bee....	Sport review	Jack Fischer's Orchestra	"Jungle Jim" .....
8:00 Saturday Night	Male quartet	Robert L. Ripley; vocal	Banquet in Honor of	Melody ensemble .....
8:15 Swing Session ..	Erwin Glucksman's Or.	trio; orchestra	Wright Brothers	"Front Page Drama"..
8:30 Russ Morgan's Or.:	"Fishin' Weather"; dra-	Banquet in Honor of	Banquet in Honor of	"Four Aces" vocal ....
8:45 sketch; soloists ..	matic sketch	Wright Brothers	Wright Brothers	"Four Aces" vocal ....
9:00 "Professor Quiz";	National Barn Dance:	Banquet in Honor of	"Barnstormers"; variety	"The Seven Last
9:15 questions; answers	Henry Burr; soloists;	Wright Brothers	"Barnstormers"; variety	Words of Christ" ....
9:30 Serenade; soloists;	vocal groups; Hoosier	"American Portraits";	"Call to Arms"; drama	Travel talk .....
9:45 popular orchestra.	Hot Shots	dramatic sketch	"Call to Arms"; drama	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
10:00 Your Hit Parade:	"Design for Music"....	National Broadcasting	Republican talks	"Music of the Masters"
10:15 vocalists; quartet;	"Design for Music"....	Company Symphony	Republican talks	Jimmie McHale's Orch..
10:30 orchestra	Dick Garparre's Orch..	Orchestra; Dr. Artur	Dance Orchestra	Jimmie McHale's Orch..
10:45 Capitol Opinions .	Dick Garparre's Orch..	Rodzinski, guest con-	Dance Orchestra	"The Monitor News"..
11:00 Forecasts; news .	News; music	ductor	"Night Skies & Beyond"	Dance Melodies .....
11:15 Crawford's Orch..	Dance orchestra	NBC Symphony Orch...	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Dance Melodies .....
11:30 B. Goodman's Or..	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	News Service	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	"Garden of Dreams"..
11:45 B. Goodman's Or..	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Weather Service	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	"Garden of Dreams"..

Sunday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
10:00 Church of the Air	Russian Melodies	"Uncle Bob": children's	"The Resurrection";	"Operatic Airs" .....
10:15 Church of the Air	Russian Melodies	variety program	drama; music	Italian music: drama...
10:30 Aubade for Strings	"Dreams of Long Ago":	Network speaker	Tremont Temple Bap-	Italian music: drama...
10:45 Aubade for Strings	musical dramatisations	Network speaker	tist Church service....	Studio speaker .....
11:00 Old South Church.	News; "Journal"	Temple Israel Service..	Tremont Temple Bap-	Studio speaker .....
11:15 Old South Church	"Neighbor Nell"	Temple Israel Service..	tist Church service ...	"Music in the Modern
11:30 Old South Church.	Recorded program	Temple Israel Service..	Tremont Temple Bap-	Manner" .....
11:45 Old South Church.	Commentator	Temple Israel Service ..	tist Church service ..	The Italian Hour.....
12:00 Hawaiian music ..	Southernaires: male	Clotilde Zappala, so-	News Service	The Italian Hour.....
12:15 News Service	quartet	prano; organist	Organ recital	The Italian Hour.....
12:30 Xanter Parade	Radio City Symphony	Don Van Wark, pianist.	Italian string music	Amateur Hour .....
12:45 Salt Lake C. choir	Orchestra; Erno Rapee.	News Service	Italian string music	Amateur Hour .....
1:00 Vocalists	conductor; Jan Peerce,	Speaker; music	"Musical Gems"	Portuguese Hour .....
1:15 Piano Club	tenor; mixed chorus..	Speaker; music	"Musical Gems"	Portuguese Hour .....
1:30 "Europe Calling" .	News; music	"Silver Strings"	Music in Many Moods:	Portuguese Hour .....
1:45 "Post's Gold"	Whistler and His Dog..	"Silver Strings"	soloists; orchestra ..	Portuguese Hour .....
2:00 Boris Morro's	Magic Key: Symphony	"Kidoodlers": quartet .	Drama and music.....	"Voice of Israel".....
2:15 String Quartet	Orch.; Frank Black:	Vicente Gomez: guitar	Drama and music.....	"Voice of Israel".....
2:30 Dramatic sketch	cond.; Lauritz Mel-	"Sunday Dinner at Aunt	Gotham String Quartet	"Voice of Israel".....
2:45 with Jean Hersholt	chior, tenor	Fanny's": variety ...	Gotham String Quartet	"Voice of Israel".....
3:00 New York Philhar-	Vocalist; orchestra	"Radio Newsreel"; news	"The First Offender";	Mimy Sargent's Orch..
3:15 monic - Symphony	Vocalist; orchestra ..	interviews	dramatic sketch	Mimy Sargent's Orch..
3:30 Orch.: Richard	Vocalist; organ	"Sunday Drivers":	Harold Stokes' Orch...	"Iolanthe" .....
3:45 Bonelli, baritone..	William Primrose; viola	novelty program	Novelty Choir	"Iolanthe" .....
4:00 New York Philhar-	National Vespers	Romance Melodies: or-	Network speaker	Alden Porter's Orch.....
4:15 monic - Symphony	National Vespers	chestra; vocalists	Network speaker	Alden Porter's Orch.....
4:30 Orchestra; John	News; music	The Lutheran Hour....	Sunday Varieties	Buddy Mitchell's Orch..
4:45 Barbirolli, cond.	The Vagabonds	The Lutheran Hour....	Sunday Varieties	Frank Simone's Orch.
5:00 Texas Rangers ...	"There was a Woman":	Marion Talley, soprano;	Network speaker	Young People's Church.
5:15 Texas Rangers ...	dramatic sketch	chorus; orchestra	Network speaker	Young People's Church.
5:30 Guy Lombardo and	Rollini Trio	Mickey Mouse Theater	Network speaker	Young People's Church.
5:45 his orchestra	British commentator	of the Air	Network speaker	Young People's Church.
6:00 Joe Penner; Ben	"Musical Camera"	"Hum and Strum"	George Jessel; guest	Phil Marshall's Orch.:
6:15 Pollack's Orch. ..	"Musical Camera"	Adrian O'Brien, tenor .	stars; orchestra	soloist; trio .....
6:30 Phil Cook's Al-	"Moonlight Serenaders"	News Service	Ray Kesting's Orchestra	Dramatic program ....
6:45 manac	News commentator	Popular variety	"Fashions in Rhythm"	Dramatic program ....
7:00 "Joan and Ker-	"Paths to Prosperity":	Jack Benny; Kenny	News Service	Violin ensemble .....
7:15 mit"; dramatic sk.	speakers forum	Baker; orchestra	"Moonlight Sonata"...	Violin ensemble .....
7:30 Phil Baker, com-	Ozzie Nelson's Orch.:	"Interesting Neighbors":	Larry Funk's Orchestra	"Roving Reporter" ....
7:45 edy; orchestra ..	Fee Murray; guests...	informal interview ..	Larry Funk's Orchestra	Irish Minstrels .....
8:00 Talk, John M.	Network speakers	Don Ameche; Edgar	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	"The Friendly Singer"..
8:15 Hamilton	Network speakers	Bergen; Stroud Twins;	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	"Music of the Masters"
8:30 St. Louis Blues....	"Songs We Remember":	John Carter; Dorothy	Hawaiian Music	Vocalist; orchestra ....
8:45 St. Louis Blues....	orchestra; soloists	Lamour	Hawaiian Music	"Movie Stardust" .....
9:00 Gladys Swarthout,	Hollywood Playhouse:	Manhattan Merry-Go-	Marine Corps program	"Five Star Final" .....
9:15 soprano; symphony	"A Service of Love"...	Round: soloists; orch.	Marine Corps program	"Five Star Final" .....
9:30 orchestra; Jose	Movie comment	American Album of Fa-	Brown Sisters; trio...	David McSweeney, songs
9:45 Iturbi, conductor..	Irene Rich; sketch.....	miliar Music	"Hollywood Whispers"	Fashion parade .....
10:00 "Showcase"	Academy Theaters	"Symphonic Variations"	Al Jahn's Orchestra....	Good Will Hour.....
10:15 "Showcase"	Academy Theaters	"Symphonic Variations"	Al Jahn's Orchestra....	Good Will Hour.....
10:30 "Headlines and By-	"Cheerio": talk; music.	Norman Cloutier's Orch.	Johnny Messner's Orch.	Good Will Hour.....
10:45 lines": comment ..	"Cheerio": talk; music	Norman Cloutier's Orch.	Johnny Messner's Orch.	Good Will Hour.....
11:00 News; dance music	News; Roundelay	News Service	Dance Orchestra	News commentator ....
11:15 Abe Lyman's Orch.	Music As You Desire It.	Weather Service	Dance Orchestra	Four continentals .....
11:30 Duke Ellington's	Music As You Desire It.	Val Olman's Orchestra.	"Sweet and Low"; or-	Four Continentals .....
11:45 Orchestra	Music As You Desire It.	Val Olman's Orchestra	chestra; trio	"Day's End" .....

Monday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
9:00 "Dear Columbia" .	"As You Like It"	"Houseboat Hannah"...	Food talk	Farm and Home news..
9:15 "Dear Columbia" .	"As You Like It"	Household talk	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Piano lessons .....
9:30 "Road of Life"...	Easter Egg Rolling on	Food news	"The Merry-Go-Round"	"Italian Echoes" .....
9:45 Bachelor's Children	White House Lawn...	"Widder Jones"	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy" .....
10:00 Kitty Kelly: sketch	Drama and music.....	"Mrs. Wiggs": sketch.	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker .....
10:15 Myrt and Marge..	"Margo": sketch	"John's Other Wife"...	"Choir Loft"; organ..	Commentator .....
10:30 Talk: music	"Terry Regan": sketch.	"Just Plain Bill".....	"Get Thin to Music"...	"Shopping With You"..
10:45 Easter Egg Rolling	Home Forum: talk.....	Dramatic sketch	Vocalist; organ	"Shopping With You"..
11:00 Shopping Service .	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"David Harum": sketch	Poetry; organ	"Dusty Rider" .....
11:15 Popular vocal	"Women and News"...	"Backstage Wife"	"Melody Strings"	Jean Harper, songs....
11:30 "Big Sister": sk..	"Vic and Sade"	How to Be Charming..	Musical program.....	Cooking School .....
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Ed. MacHugh, songs.....	Decoration talk	Vocalist; orchestra	News commentator ....
12:00 Commentator	News; Noonday Revue:	Talk, the Rev. Sidgers.	News Service	"Italian Airs" .....
12:15 "The Goldbergs" ..	music; stocks	"The O'Neills"	Agricultural talk	Italian review .....
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Italian string music....	Music; weather .....
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday" ..	Home Hour: guest	"Dan Harding's Wife"..	Italian string music....	"The Monitor News"..
1:00 Betty and Bob: sk..	speakers; soloists:	Yankee News Service..	Women's club news....	"Musical Mailbox" ....
1:15 Hymn recital	Homesteaders' Orch. ..	"Joyce Jordan": sketch	"Treasures in Melody"	"Musical Mailbox" ....
1:30 Grimm's Daughter.	"Matinee Melodies" ...	Marjorie Mills Hour..	Rex Battle's Orchestra	Salem Merchants' pro-
1:45 Valiant Lady: sk..	Jack and Loretta.....	Marjorie Mills Hour..	Voice of Experience....	gram .....
2:00 "Ma Perkins"	"Adventure in Reading"	"Way Down East"	Piano soloist	Symphonic Drama ....
2:15 "The O'Neills"	"Adventure in Reading"	"Musical Roundup" ...	World Traveler, talk..	Symphonic Drama ....
2:30 Anne Leaf, organ..	U. S. Navy Band.....	"Rhyming Minstrel" ...	Sport reports	Symphonic Drama ....
2:45 Emmy Lieder, songs	U. S. Navy Band.....	"Julia Blake": sketch..	Sport reports	Symphonic Drama ....
3:00 News Service	Rochester Civic Orches-	Pepper Young's Family.	Boston Red Sox vs. New	Cottage Hawaiians ....
3:15 Community Bulletin	tra matinee concert;	"Ma Perkins": sketch.	York baseball game.	Paul Joyce, songs.....
3:30 Kate Smith Speaks	Guy Fraser Harrison,	"Vic and Sade"	from Fenway Park...	Sport reports .....
3:45 C. Hector's music..	conductor	"The Guiding Light"..	Boston Red Sox vs. New	Sport reports .....
4:00 Baseball preview ..	Stocks; comment	"Lorenzo Jones"	York baseball game.	"Rhythm and Stuff" ..
4:15 Baseball preview ..	Club Matinee: variety..	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	from Fenway Park...	"Song Styles" .....
4:30 Baseball preview ..	Club Matinee: variety..	Commentator	Boston Red Sox vs. New	Variety Sports Review..
4:45 Baseball preview ..	Club Matinee: variety..	"The Road of Life"..	York baseball game.	Variety Sports Review..
5:00 The Boston Hour..	Dance Interlude; news.	"Dick Tracy": sketch..	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:15 The Boston Hour..	"Don Winslow"	"Terry and Pirates"..	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:30 "Stepmother"	"The Singing Lady"....	Jack Armstrong	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:45 "Hilltop House"	Rakov's Orchestra	Little Orphan Annie....	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"..
6:00 News; sportshots ..	News; Dance Revue....	Yankee News Service...	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"..
6:15 Rhythm Revue	The Revelers; quartet..	Fred Hoey's Roundup..	Dinner concert	Italian review .....
6:30 Boake Carter, news	The Revelers; quartet..	"Let's Celebrate"	Dinner concert	Sport reports .....
6:45 "Lum and Abner"..	Lowell Thomas, news..	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
7:00 Variety program ..	"Music Is My Hobby"..	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 Arthur Godfrey ...	Collegiate Reporter	"Uncle Ezra": sketch.	Al Jahn's Orchestra....	"Five Star Final".....
7:30 Eddie Cantor; or-	Rose Marie, songs.....	"Songsmiths"	"The Lone Ranger":	Sandor's Gypsies .....
7:45 chestra; comedy ..	Popular music	Sport commentator ..	dramatic sketch	Pianoleers .....
8:00 Lou Holtz; Ted	Ruby Newman's Orch.	Burns and Allen; Jan	Baseball interviews	"The Wordcaster" ....
8:15 Husing; music	Ruby Newman's Orch.	Garber's Orchestra ..	Baseball interviews	Vocalists; piano ....
8:30 Dick and Pat; com-	"Those We Love": dra-	Richard Crooks; orches-	Testimonial dinner to	Vocalists; orchestra ..
8:45 edy; soloists; orch	matic serial	tra; chorus	Rep. Francis X. Coyne	Commentator .....
9:00 Theater: H. Marsh-	Network program	Phil Spitalny and His	New Haven Symphony	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
9:15 all; G. Patrick;	Network program	Girls; soloist	Orchestra; David Stan-	Piano and organ duet..
9:30 Deanna Durbin, in	Network program	Network speakers	ley Smith, conductor;	Amateur Hour .....
9:45 'Mad About Music'	Sen. Rush Holt, W. Va.	Network speakers	organ; vocalists	Amateur Hour .....
10:00 Wayne King's Orch.	Network program	Marek Weber's Orch.;	"True or False".....	Amateur Hour .....
10:15 Wayne King's Orch.	Network program.....	soloists; quartet	"True or False".....	Amateur Hour .....
10:30 Comment; music .	Natl. Forum: Jesse H.	"For Men Only"; Van	Pageant of Melody:	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:45 "Song Shop"	Jones, RFC Chairman.	Steeden's Orchestra ..	Henry Weber's Orches-	"The Monitor News"..
11:00 Forecasts; news ..	News; sport comment..	Yankee News Service...	tra; soloist	Joe Frasetto's Orchestra
11:15 Jim. Dorsey's Orch.	Music As You Desire It.	Weather Service	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	Poet's Corner .....
11:30 Art Kassel's Orch.	Music As You Desire It.	Henry Busse's Orchestra	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	John Long's Orchestra.
11:45 Art Kassel's Orch..	Music As You Desire It.	Henry Busse's Orchestra	Pancho's Orchestra	John Long's Orchestra.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio Programs—Page 10

Theaters

Plymouth—

"Eye on the Sparrow," by Maxwell Selser. Comedy presented by Girvan Higginson. Starring Catharine Doucet. 8:36. Matinees Thursday and Saturday 2:30.

Movies

Scollay and Modern—

"Bluebeard's Eighth Wife," starring Claudette Colbert and Gary Cooper. Scollay: 10 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. Modern: 10:15 a. m., 1, 3:55, 6:45, 9:40. Also "Mr. Moto's Gamble," starring Peter Lorre. Scollay: 11:40 a.m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:20. Modern: 9, 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:20.

University—

"Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs." 9:15, 11:30 a. m., 1:45, 4, 6:20, 8:35.

State and Orpheum—

"Girl of the Golden West," starring Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. Both theaters: 11:10 a. m., 2:45, 6:20, 9:55. Also "No Time to Marry," with Richard Arlen, Mary Astor and Lionel Stander. Orpheum: 10 a. m. Both theaters: 1:35, 5:10, 8:45.

Keith Memorial—

William Powell and Annabella in "The Baroness and the Butler." 10 a. m., 12:30, 3, 5:25, 7:50 10:20. Stage: Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadiens.

Boston—

"Midnight Intruder," with Louis Hayward, Barbara Read, Eric Linden and J. C. Nugent. 11:23 a. m., 2:15, 5:09, 8:01, 10:22. Stage: "French Follies of 1938," with Count Berni Vici.

Fenway and Paramount—

"Her Jungle Love," featuring Dorothy Lamour. Fenway: 1:10, 4:05, 7, 10. Paramount: 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:05, 6:50, 9:40. Also "Island in the Sky," with Gloria Stuart Michael Whalen and Paul Kelly. Fenway: 2:40, 5:35, 8:35. Paramount: 9:20 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:35, 8:25.

Brookline Village—

Myrna Loy and Franchot Tone in "Man-Proof," 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. Also "Lady Behave," featuring Sally Eilers. 2, 5, 8.

Hub—

Gary Cooper and Jean Arthur in "The Plainsman." 11:05 a. m., 2:35, 6:05, 9:35. Also "Hideaway Girl," with Martha Raye. 9:50 a. m., 1:15, 4:45, 8:15.

South Station Theater—

"Film Parade," "Land of the Incas," "Life of the Betta Fish," "Romance of Louisiana," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Exeter—

"City Girl," featuring Ricardo Cortes and Phyllis Brooks, 2:20, 5:10, 8. "Paradise for Three," with Frank Morgan and Robert Young. 3:30, 6:20, 9:15.

Repertory and Medford Square—

"I Was a Spy," featuring Herbert Marshall and Madeleine Carroll. Also "The Glass Key." Continuous from 12 noon to 11:30 p. m.

Music

Symphony Hall—

Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—

"The Children's Crusade," presented by the Handel and Haydn Society. Dr. Thompson Stone, conductor. 8:15.

Museum of Fine Arts—

Miss Adlow will lecture on Spanish Paintings. 3:30. Mrs. Sayward will lecture on Tapestries. 3:30.

Ford Hall, 15 Ashburton Place—

The Hon. Paul J. Borovoy and Mr. Max Levin will be the guest speakers at the tenth anniversary celebration of Biro-Bidjan. 2.

Gardner Museum—

Easter music will be provided by Mme. Gisele Peyron, M. Hugues Cuénod, and M. Doda Conrad, under the direction of Mlle. Nadia Boulanger. 3.

Boston Public Library—

The Seasons in Word and Music with Emily Vance, reader, and Frances Madsen, pianist. 3:30. Elaine Elkerton, contralto, and Eleanor Powell, accompanist, will present a program of songs and arias. 8.

Concert Calendar

Symphony Hall—

Last in the series of Monday evening concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:15. April 18.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—

Afternoon of music and art given under the direction of Mrs. Walter W. Stroncer. 1 to 4. April 18.

Symphony Hall—

Sixth and last of the series of afternoon concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 3. April 19.

Brown Hall—

Violin recital by Dorothy L. Rosenberg. Leo Litwin, accompanist. 8:30. N. E. Conservatory of Music. April 19.

Longy School of Music—

Open House Evening. David Kimball, flute, and Elmer Schoettle, piano. 1 Follen Street, Cambridge. 8:15. April 19.

Jordan Hall—

Organ recital by Dowell P. McNeill. 8:15. April 21.

Symphony Hall—

Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 2:30. April 22.

Symphony Hall—

Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:15. April 23.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Pre-Trial Sessions Are Urged To Speed Up Municipal Court

From Pemberton Square Courthouse

Installation of the pre-trial session in Boston Municipal Court is the latest suggestion in the current agitation for revision of Massachusetts' judicial machinery labeled "In Need of Overhaul" by many attorneys and jurists in recent years.

The pre-trial—a more or less informal conference between judge and attorneys to eliminate agreed facts and issues before the case is sent to judge or jury for trial—is one of several recent innovations in Superior Court procedure in efforts to clear dockets more rapidly and efficiently. Massachusetts is the first State to give the pre-trial statewide application; other courts have adopted the plan but have given it only county jurisdiction.

The Boston Court, handling more than 30,000 cases a year, is considered a proper field for application of the pre-trial. After operating for two years in the Superior Courts, the pre-trial has convinced a large number of lawyers that dispatch of business in the Boston Municipal Court would be aided by its installation.

What Proponents Claim

Those in favor of the move hold that the pre-trial in the Municipal Court would mean a reduction, not only in the number of cases going to trial before the justices of the tribunal, but also in the number of cases removed to the Superior Court. A great part of the Municipal Court's business is automobile accident cases, which must be entered in district courts, but which can be removed to the higher court for jury trial.

The pre-trial attempts to do away with the necessity for jury trial—which costs the county approximately $500 a day—and seeks to put litigants, or their counsel, on the path to settlement. If this appears impossible, the pre-trail judge, discussing issues and provable points with attorneys, seeks to narrow the case to a minimum of contentions for jury consideration.

On the other hand there are those who feel that Municipal Court business flows smoothly, that justice is dispensed with sufficient speed and efficiency when it is possible to get a case on trial three weeks after the writ is issued.

Also, it is held that the work done by the nine judges of the Court, and the six special justices is in itself an adaptation of the pre-trial. Attorneys have found, in several instances, that the justices of the Boston Municipal Courts and of most of the district courts, can spot camouflaging defenses and issues when the parties appear.

Can Relieve Congestion

In case of congestion in the district courts, the presiding judge can call upon the special justices who administrate on a per diem basis.

It has been pointed out that although the number of cases entered in the Boston Municipal Court totals more than that handled in all other courts in the State, it is no indication that all these come on for trial, or that all of them insist upon immediate trial. Instances are recalled of 15 years passing between the date of entry and the date of trial.

However, supporters of the move are citing a case recently removed to the Superior Court, involving a claim for $18, in which a special justice of a district court, appearing for one side, strongly opposed waiving jury tr

Legislature Points to May 15 Prorogation

Legislative Week in Massachusetts

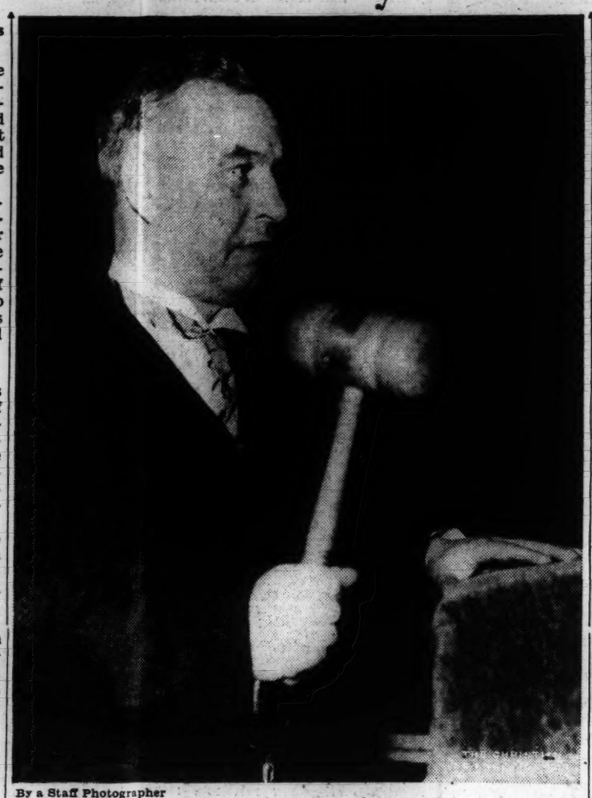
A May 15 prorogation date for the Massachusetts Legislature, the earliest since 1927, loomed as a possibility this week as the Senators and Representatives piled up the best week's work record of the year and perhaps in Bay State legislative history.

From the committees came 315 reports. Under pressure from Representative Horace T. Cahill, Speaker of the House, who looks for a possible May 15 closing date, and from Senator Samuel H. Wragg, President of the Senate, the Legislature also wiped out a 10 per cent deficit in its year's work record as compared with that of last year.

Child Labor Amendment

During the week, the Senate, as usual, turned down ratification of the Federal Child Labor Amendment, the House threw out legislation to reduce veterans civil service preference, and killed a bill to prohibit local communities from interfering with peaceful picketing activities during labor disputes.

In addition the House refused to grant to Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston power over school and police finances, advanced a proposal to allow all Massachusetts cities, except Boston, to adopt the City Manager-Proportional Representation form of government, while the Senate passed resolutions calling upon Congress to ratify the New England flood control compacts. The week's work is summarized as follows:



By a Staff Photographer

Representative Horace T. Cahill

Speaker of the House, Who Drove His Colleagues to New Work Records During the Past Week and Thus Bolstered Legislative Hopes for a May 15 Prorogation. By the Records Established the General Court Members Counteracted the Effect of the Anticipated Coming Week's Slump Due to Opening of the Baseball Season and the Intervening April 19 Holiday.

The Governor

Action: Sent to the Legislature a special message asking that the legislative investigation of alleged civil service violations of the Unemployment Compensation Commission be expanded to include the blanketing in of 7,000 employees by non-competitive civil service examinations in Republican administrations between 1916 and 1928.

Significance: The Governor submitted this proposal in retaliation for the Republican-sponsored drive for the U. C. C. investigation.

Action: Returned to the Legislature for amendment legislation providing for reregistration of all Massachusetts voters before Jan. 1, 1940.

Significance: The Governor contended reregistration should not start until after the November election, insisting such activity before the election would confuse voters. However, some observers contended he feared the effect of reregistration upon his primary chances.

Action: Signed an act allowing one member of the State Public Utilities Commission to preside over informal appeal cases before the Commission.

Significance: At present two Commissioners sit on such cases, although at least three Commissioners participate in the decision. The new law, proposed by J. Burke Sullivan, Chairman of the Commission, will speed Commission activities.

Action: Returned for amendment two bills authorizing local referenda in Saugus on placing the offices of Superintendent of Buildings and Soldiers Relief Agent under civil service.

Significance: As pointed out by the Governor similar legislation involving other positions in other communities have provided for continuance in office of the incumbents. The Saugus bills have no such provision.

Action: Signed a bill authorizing a Beverly referendum on placing the Fire Chief under civil service.

Significance: One of numerous such bills passed by the Legislature this year.

The House

Action: Ordered to a third reading legislation authorizing all Massachusetts cities, except Boston, to adopt the City Manager-Proportional Representation form of government.

Significance: Several cities, it is understood, are interested in this form of government which has proved so successful in Cincinnati, Toledo and Hamilton, Ohio.

Action: Killed a bill prohibiting passage of local ordinances interfering with the right of peaceful picketing in labor disputes.

Significance: Labor has charged that despite a State law allowing peaceful picketing, local ordinances now practically prohibit the practice.

Action: Passed to be engrossed a bill barring from civil service positions married women whose husbands are earning sufficient to support them.

Significance: This legislation is the result of a drive started by a group of single women who contend married women are occupying positions to which single women are entitled.

Action: Ordered to a third reading legislation allowing local communities to license bicycles.

Significance: Under the proposal, started to prevent stealing of bicycles, a fee of 25 cents would be charged for a registration plate and card.

Action: Accepted an adverse committee report on a proposal for lighting of State highways.

Significance: The cost was considered so high that the proposal was not considered seriously.

Action: Accepted adverse committee reports on bills to lower to 60 years the eligibility age for old-age assistance.

Significance: Two years ago the eligibility age was lowered from 70 to 65 years, with a resulting increase in expenditures from $6,000,000 to more than $18,000,000 annually. The Legislature opposed additional costs. It also turned down a proposal to raise the minimum payment from $30 a month to $10 a week.

Action: Passed to be engrossed a bill allowing stage dancing in theaters on Sundays.

Significance: At present such dancing is prohibited under long-standing blue low.

Action: Accepted an adverse report on a proposal to transfer from the Governor to the Mayor the power to appoint the Police Commissioner.

Significance: The Legislature continues to believe State appointment of the Commissioner removes the post farther from political interference.

Action: Refused to grant to the Mayor of Boston control over school and police finances.

Significance: The schoolteachers' lobby forced defeat of the proposal on the ground that it would result in political interference with education. The rest of the bill, allowing the city to borrow $9,000,000 to wipe from the bity's books bad assets, was approved by the House and Senate.

Action: Killed a bill reducing the veterans' preference in civil service examinations from 30 per cent to 5 per cent for able-bodied veterans and 10 per cent for disabled veterans.

Significance: The veterans' organizations have agreed to submit the question to their 1938 conventions. The present absolute preference has been attacked as detrimental to efficient governmental service.

Action: Ordered to a third reading a bill, passed by the Senate, transferring from the Governor to the Superior Court the power to remove the Boston Police Commissioner.

Significance: Joseph F. Timilty, the Police Commissioner, filed the legislation. His predecessor, Eugene H. McSweeney, was removed by former Gov. James M. Curley without a hearing.

Action: Killed a bill providing for preliminary elections for Mayor and City Councilors in Boston.

Significance: Passage of this legislation would automatically eliminate the possibility of a Republican Mayor in the future. At present, without preliminary elections, a Republican sometimes is elected as a minority candidate because of the split Democratic field.

Action: Accepted, with the Senate, an adverse report on a bill to establish a State fund for workmen's compensation.

Significance: Organized labor, sponsor of the legislation, contends that under the present private insurance system, the injured worker receives less than one third of the premium dollar in benefits.

The Senate

Action: Accepted an adverse report on proposed ratification of the Federal Child Labor Amendment.

Significance: This marked the fourteenth annual defeat of this proposal.

Action: Referred to the Senate Ways and Means Committee the $81,000,000 State budget passed by the House.

Significance: Breaking precedent, the Committee will hold hearings on the budget because of the charge that Senate members were ignored on major items by the House Ways and Means Committee.

Action: Ordered to a third reading legislation, passed by the House, requiring conspicuous marking of foreign-made shoes, hats and textiles, and ample notice of such origin in any advertising.

Significance: The Boston Chamber of Commerce has warned that this might lead to virtual exclusion of all foreign materials upon which Massachusetts industry depends for continued operation.

Action: Passed to be engrossed with the House, a bill requiring the teaching of the Italian language in public schools.

Significance: The legislation would require such a course upon the request of the parents of 25 students.

Action: Passed to be engrossed, with the House, a bill authorizing the Curry School of Expression to grant the degrees of bachelor and doctor of science of oratory.

Significance: Upon receiving such authority this long-establshed school, it is understood, will receive gifts totalling $250,000 permitting an expansion program.

Action: Adopted, with the House, a resolve for an investigation by the Commission on Interstate Co-operation the extent of interstate migration of industries because of unfair inducements.

Significance: Massachusetts has suffered considerably through migration of industries to other states. The Legislature believes the halting of such practices is a problem for interstate co-operation.

Action: Accepted, with the House, adverse reports on legislation requiring electric companies to furnish free bulbs to consumers.

Significance: The Supreme Judicial Court, in an advisory opinion, declared such legislation unconstitutional. It removes from Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly's gubernatorial platform one of his favorite planks.

Action: Accepted, with the House, an adverse report on a proposal to allow Boston to elect its City Council by Proportional Representation.

Significance: Boston was excluded, by agreement, from Proportional Representation legislation passed last year. Only by such agreement were the backers victorious in 1937 in pushing through the legislation affecting other cities and towns.

Action: Killed a bill, passed by the House, prohibiting employment of State employees and officials at horse and dog tracks.

Significance: Several legislators have gained such employment in other years. Gambling opponents have considered such connections extremely suspicious.

Action: Passed to be engrossed, with the House, legislation barring insurance companies from penalizing insurance agents for lapses of weekly premium policies after they are in force three years.

Significance: At present the agents are penalized for any lapses occurring during the life of the policies. Opponents of such insurance contend reduction of agents commissions forces the agents to sell insurance to those persons who cannot afford it.

Action: Adopted resolutions memorializing Congress to ratify the New England flood control compacts.

Significance: Federal ratification has been held up because of a clause reserving to the States all power rights. The Federal authorities insist upon retaining such rights.

Roller Coaster Preview—Paragon Park in Nantasket, which opens officially for the season on May 27, when the Nantasket steamers start running too, is giving a "preview" this week end. It will be open on Sunday afternoon and evening. Only a few of the rides will be operating, but these include the popular scooters, giant coaster, and the merry-go-round.

Always interested in how the other half of the world lives, we questioned one of last year's employees as to her pay check. Something like $10, she told us, is the amount a girl gets if she sells tickets for the "Kiddies Park." This means that she takes care of the rides on the miniature merry-go-round, the pint-sized roller coaster, the aeroplane swings, and the squirrel cage. She goes on duty on her own private booth at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and there she stays (except for an hour out for dinner, and 15 minutes rest period) until 10 or 11, or longer. After 9 there isn't much business, because very few children are being piloted around by their parents after that hour. But the cashier has to hang around . . just in case.

Page Representative Coyne—Of interest to Representative Francis X. Coyne of "true names of actors bill" fame—recently addressed as "Mr. Cohen" by Walter Winchell—would be the story which comes over from New York of the progressive kindergarten which insists that all work put out by the children be signed. Not only for identification purposes but for the idea of "individualizing." All was well until a new little tot appeared who, for apparently no reason at all, insisted on signing everything . . . "I. J. Fox."

Echo of Poe's "Black Cat"—Where do cats go when they disappear? Plenty of places; but this particular cat found himself way up in between the walls of his own domicile after the Johns-Manville men had finished the job of insulating.

Apparently frightened by the last day's rush, he had taken to the cellar. From then on he had worked his way up. And not until late in the evening, when the family congregated in the living room, did he manage to make his whereabouts known . . by meowing loud and long.

Neighbors, who were caled in, looked in vain for an opening that wasn't sealed. The thorough workmen had seen that no such opening was around. So a hole had to be cut in the wall at a strategic point for the captive's exit. By that time he was so thoroughly flustered by all the to-do that only after an hour's exposure to the odor from a plate of salmon did he come out.

P. S.—A rival firm, hearing of this episode, issued a confidential bulletin to their dealers, in which they requested them to assure potential clients that they did not make use of house cats for insulation purposes!

Specialized Appeal—A Hingham garage man believes in placing his advertising where it will really appeal to the right prospects. The service of a salvage truck are sometimes needed by motorists who find themselves more or less upside down in a ditch—so when he decided to paint "24-hour Service" on the back of his tow-wagon he had it printed neatly in the position most convenient for inverted drivers to read—upside down.

Under the Carpet—The temptation to sweep dirt under the carpet seems to affect street cleaners too. One of them on Huntington Avenue the other day was seen to judge the distance to his perambulating trash can, then to glance a little furtively around, and finally with a quick stroke of his brush to send a little pile of refuse down an adjoining drain under the curb.

Gilded Cages—Long admirers of the "wide-eyed" Pierce Arrow automobiles have discovered that when local wits refered to the luxurious cars as "Fierce Sparrows" there actually was a certain amount of reason for the term.

In reports of the liquidation of the 68-year-old concern it is stated that the company started by George N. Pierce in 1870 was originally devoted to the manufacture of bird cages, then with bicycles, and finally with quality motor cars.

Preview of the Week

(Continued from Page 9)

to favor measures of economy this year. The usual pressure against closing down the College this year or any year is being felt by the Committee, of course. But at least one member of the Committee believes that the College's end is near. Closing of the College to any more entering classes, but continuing its operation until all classes at the institution are graduated, is now predicted.

Federal

Boston Milk Dealers to Ask Court To Set Aside Wallace's Injunction

The eight-months' old case brought by Henry A. Wallace, United States Secretary of Agriculture, against 31 local milk dealers will command primary interest in the Federal Courts next week, as counsel for the dealers take an appeal to the Circuit Court of Appeals.

The dealers will ask the Court to set aside a temporary mandatory injunction issued by Judge George C. Sweeney of Federal District Court ordering them to pay approximately $1,000,000 to the Milk Administrator for the equalization pool and to obey all the provisions of the Federal milk order for the Greater Boston area.

Judge Sweeney's injunction was superseded by an order by the Circuit Court early this year designating that payment of the money should be made into the District Court where it would be held in escrow pending determination of the whole litigation. The appeal may affect the setting aside of the supersedeas or the injunction, or things may be left as they were.

Only eight dealers will take part in the action before the Circuit Court. However, it is understood between the Government and counsel for the dealers that any determinations by the Court will affect all 31. The eight participating include, H. P. Hood and Sons, Inc., Noble's Milk Company, Whiting Milk Company, W. P. Elliot Company, Green Valley Creamery, Inc., Seven Oaks Dairy Company, A. J. Robinson, and William J. Martines.

According to David Greer, counsel for 22 of the milk dealers, the injunction should never have been issued because payment of the money has caused irreparable injury. Two of his clients, he said, have been forced out of business because of their inability to pay their assessments.

NLRB Hearings

At the same time next week the National Labor Relations Board will continue its cases against two local businesses which have been charged with violation of the Wagner Labor Act.

The hearing on the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, charged with dominating a company union at both its East Boston and Fore River plants, and refusing to bargain collectively with the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America—C. I. O. affiliate—at the latter plant will continue Wednesday before Henry W. Schmidt, Trial Examiner.

The case has already consumed six weeks, during which time Edward Schneider, counsel for the Board, has presented the case against the East Boston plant only. Wednesday it is expected that he will shift his questioning to the Fore River establishment. Court observers estimate that the case will continue for at least another six weeks.

The hearing on the Hood Rubber Company of Watertown, which began Thursday, will continue Monday before Herbert A. Lien, Trial Examiner. The company is charged with dominating a labor union known as the Hood Rubber Workers, Inc., in violation of the Wagner Act. Charges, denied by the company, were preferred by the United Rubber Workers of America, another C. I. O. affiliate.

Hundred New Citizens

Meanwhile the regular Federal Court business will proceed. Approximately 100 persons will take the oath of allegiance to this country and become citizens Monday. Because of the holiday, there will be no session of courts Tuesday, and the criminal arraignments and dispositions will be deferred until Wednesday. Wednesday morning will also see the continuing of civil jury trials, and the calling of the short list.

Shipping

Port of Boston to See Break in Policy Of Week-End Docking as Caledonia Sails

Mid-week passenger sailings by the Anchor Line begin Thursday, April 21, with departure of the Caledonia for Glasgow via Dublin.

Significance: First break in policy of transatlantic liners to concentrate Boston port activities over week ends. This gives passengers one week end ashore that was formerly spent at sea.

In Boston Today

Harvard to Review Liberal Education

A series of five articles on "The Value of a Liberal Education from the Standpoint of Later Life" will be featured in the next issue of the Harvard Alumni Bulletin, that publication announced today.

Prominent men from five different fields of endeavor are the authors of the articles in the Bulletin, which is the official publication of the Harvard Alumni Association and of the Associated Harvard Clubs. The authors are: Brooks Atkinson, Dramatic Critic of the New York Times; Louis E. Kirstein, Vice-President of William Filene's Sons Co., Boston; Charles C. Burlingham, lately President of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York; Matthew Woll, Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor; and William B. Munro, Professor of History and Government and member of the Executive Committee at California Institute of Technology.

Firemen Call Through Police

Boston firemen called the police yesterday—because they could not call each other. In the course of subway extension excavation work on Huntington Avenue an important cable in the fire department's telephone system was broken for 11 hours.

The police immediately arranged to step into the breach with their radio-equipped cruising cars. Telephone operators were instructed to send fire calls over the police emergency system for broadcasting to the cars, and officers were asked to rush the messages to the nearest fire stations.

As it happened, only a single call came in.

Fewer Ships Use Cape Cod Canal

Larger but fewer vessels are using the Cape Cod Canal, it was disclosed yesterday in a report on March traffic, issued by the Boston office of the United States Army Engineers.

In March this year 564 ships, averaging 1,395 net tons each, went through the canal, compared to 725 averaging 1,113 net tons in the same month last year.

The total number of passengers going through this March was 9,175, compared to 12,827 last year, and the total amount of freight was 252,349 tons this year compared to 316,811 last year.

A Drum Hard to Beat!

CHICAGO (AP)—For seven years University of Chicago musicians possessed and beat what it thought was the biggest drum in the world. It is eight feet in diameter and requires six men to move it.

But Harold Bachman, manager of the Student Band, learned to his dismay there was another drum that beats all.

It belongs to the Japanese Imperial Gagaku Orchestra, he said, and was so big they have to stand on a ladder to play it.

(Continued from Page 9)

Coast Guard and any boats in vicinity . . . Will try to give you distance . . . Wait until I get the chart. . . ."

The operator waited—but not a word more was heard.

Four Coast Guard vessels, the Canadian National Steamship's liner Lady Rodney, and several smaller craft immediately headed into a thickening fog to scour the general area indicated. First to reach Captain Nickerson and his eight men, as they sat in the dories watching their ship burn and finally sink, was the Boston trawler Illinois. On the arrival of the Algonquin they were transferred to it—which is expected to reach Boston not long after midnight tonight.

The Exeter was a beam dragger owned by the General Sea Foods Corporation of Boston. It was a 114-ton steel craft built at Essex, Mass. in 1930.

Savannah Line Begins Moving 'Differential' Rate Goods

Log of the Port of Boston

First water-rail "differential" import freight to move through Boston, en route from New York to Canada, Central Freight Association Territory and Western Trunk Line territories, is to arrive at this port Sunday aboard the Ocean Steamship Company's steamer, City of Birmingham. It is also the first of this type of cargo to move at all since the old New England Steamship Company discontinued its service between New York, Long Island Sound ports and Fall River.

For many years, shippers of nonperishable freight routed cargo imported at New York to the West and Canada via the longer and more circuitous way of water to Long Island Sound ports and thence via rail to Canada and the Great Lakes region, to benefit by the lower freight rate, known as a "differential route." The railroads established this "differential" route to obtain freight that was needed in areas not yielding a profitable volume of business, officials explain.

When the New England Steamship Company—New Haven Railroad subsidiary—discontinued service last year, the Ocean Steamship Company that has operated passenger and freight steamers between Boston and Savannah for several decades, coming in recent years via New York, saw opportunity to secure upwards of 70,000 tons of additional business annually by securing this differential freight, moving it from New York to Boston, where the Boston & Maine Railroad and the Canadian Pacific Railway would benefit by hauls they lacked.

Four months of unwinding red tape were required to secure permission from the Interstate Commerce Commission to get approval of the freight associations of the various railroads and to do other things requisite. Application was made to the I. C. C. Dec. 15. First cargo left New York today on the steamer due here tomorrow.

Tariffs were drawn up, published and approved, according to the Boston Port Authority, effective April 16. Officials of the Ocean Steamship Company say that no extra service is contemplated at present, the regular three arrivals and three sailings a week at Boston being expected to handle the business.

Leon Stone

Horse-Racing

(Continued from Page 9)

fort would be made to see that the Democratic majority of the House committee would vote the bill out Tuesday, while members of the Senate are wrestling with the provisions of the annual appropriation bill. As a veteran Democrat, he feels certain of support of six members of the 10-man committee. They include two Republicans, Representative Richard D. Windsor, of East Providence, where part of the Narragansett track is located, and Wilbur A. Scott of Providence.

Governor Quinn also made it clear yesterday that he desired the referendum move, which was ditched by the Democratic-controlled Senate Thursday, a short time after the chief executive had told newspaper men at a conference that he desired the Senate's Special Legislation Committee to report the bill out on the floor.

If Representative McHugh is successful in getting the act on the floor of the House Tuesday, then passage seems certain. The opponents are said to be in no position to check the favorable action. Then the act will cross the corridor to the Senate, where it will become one of the hundreds of measures which will be placed before the upper branch in the usual last minute rush of bills.

Paraguay Dissatisfied

ASUNCION, Pagaguay, April 15 (AP)—Paraguay, like Bolivia, has rejected proposals of a Five-Power Neutral Commission intended to end their long Chaco conflict, informed quarters said today. A truce ended their three-year war in 1935, but no territorial settlement has been reached.

Where to Dine

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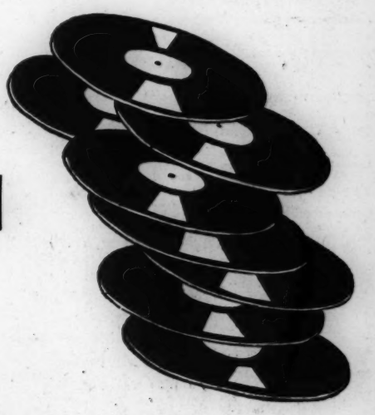

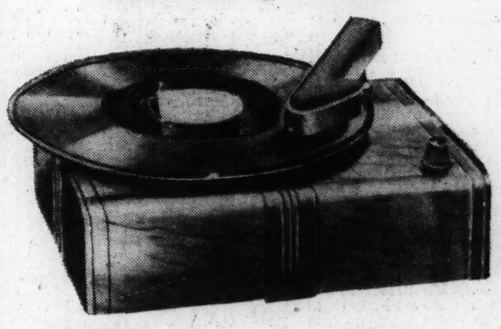

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Today's sales (est) 1,000,000
Previous day 1,089,480
1938 volume to date 70,908,544
1937 volume to date 176,554,046

Stocks Whirled Upward in Broad Buying Movement

NEW YORK, April 16 (AP)—Stocks whirled upward in today's market as the latest "pump-priming" move of the administration revived Wall Street's inflation psychology.

With the ticker tape behind shortly after the opening, numerous industrial leaders tacked on gains of 1 to more than 4 points. A little profit selling was encountered near the final hour, but this was absorbed with only slight recessions from the best.

Most Issues Rise

Steels, coppers, motors, mail orders, farm implements and specialties were in the van of the forward push. Utilities and rails lacked the rising momentum of other groups.

Buying orders piled up in brokerage offices over the Good Friday holiday when the exchange was closed. More than the usual purchases from abroad were also reported.

Prominent stocks on the climb included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Westinghouse, du Pont, Allied Chemical, Chrysler, General Motors, Anaconda, Kennecott, Sears Roebuck, J. I. Case, U. S. Rubber, Eastman Kodak, Loew's Allis Chalmers and Johns-Manville.

U. S. Bonds Soar

Federal obligations soared in a buying wave at the beginning of the last hour in the bond market today, as traders foresaw brisk bank demand for governments in coming weeks for idle funds released by lower reserve requirements.

One government issue jumped a point and 9-32, while the whole list showed gains ranging from 8-32 to 30-32.

All other groups, including the secondary rails, reached higher levels. The foreign dollar list was strong.

Gains of 2 points or more were shown by International Hydro Electric 6s, International Telephone 5s, B. & O. first 5s of '48, Studebaker 6s, and Walworth 4s.

Bethlehem Steel 3¾s and a few of the rails slipped off slightly. Monongahela Railway 4s were down about 2 points and Market Street Railway 7s down about 5.

French 7s of '49 rose nearly 2 points.

NEW YORK, April 16 (AP)—Curb market leaders jumped today under buying that lifted most of the list from fractions to several points.

Approximate gains in the final hour were: Aluminum Company of America 2; Great Atlantic & Pacific 1; Gulf Oil 2; Fire Association of Philadelphia 3; Jones & Laughlin 2; Pittsburgh Plate Glass 3; Sherwin Williams 4½; Royal Typewriter 3¾.

New Life Insurance Off 26 P. C. in March

NEW YORK (AP)—New life insurance written in March declined 26.7 per cent from a year ago to $672,142,000, compared with $917,442,000, the Association of Life Insurance Presidents reported.

The figure covers 40 companies having 82 per cent of total life insurance outstanding in all U. S. legal reserve companies.

New business for the first quarter was $1,850,714,000, against $2,299,310,000 in the same 1937 period, a decrease of 19.5 per cent.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs of Record
Appleton Co 7% pf.	$1.75	Q	May 2	Apr. 20
Havana Electric and Utilities Co 6% cumulative pf.	75c		May 16	May 2
Loew's London Theatres, Ltd ($10) 7% pf.	35c		May 2	Apr. 16
Extra				
Franklin Fire Ins	10c		May 2	Apr. 20
Reduced				
Bronxville Trust Co (Bronxville, N Y)	$.2	Q	May 2	Apr. 25
Bullock Fund, Ltd	10c		May 2	Apr. 15
Knickerbocker Insurance Co	12½c		Apr. 25	Apr. 20
Loose-Wiles Bisc	2oc		May 1	Apr. 25
Regular				
American Fidelity Co (np)	50c	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 14
Atlantic Macaroni Co Inc	$1	Q	May 2	Apr. 25
Bridgeport City Trust Company (Bridgeport, Conn)	40c	Q	May 2	Apr. 20
Canadian Investment Fund, Ltd.	4c		May 2	Apr. 16
Do sp	4c		May 2	Apr. 16
Consolidated Oil Corp $5 pf	$1.25	Q	June 1	May 16
Cooksville Co Ltd 5% pf	$1.25	Q	May 16	Apr. 30
DennisonMfgCo deb	$2	Q	May 2	Apr. 20
Franklin Fire Ins	25c	Q	May 2	Apr. 20
Gen Foods Corp	50c	Q	May 16	Apr. 25
Humberstone Shoe Co Ltd (np)	50c	Q	May 2	Apr. 16
Loose-W Bisc pf	$1.25	Q	July 1	June 17
McIntyre Porc Mines,	50c	Q	June 1	May 2
Mercantile Stores Co. Inc, 7% pf	$1.75	Q	May 16	Apr. 30
New Process Co	50c		May 2	Apr. 20
Do pf	$1.75	Q	May 2	Apr. 20
Reynolds (RJ) Tob	60c		May 16	Apr. 25
Do B	60c		May 16	Apr. 25
Stouffer Corp(np)	$2.25			
Class A	56¼c	Q	Apr. 30	Apr. 21
Wachovia Bank and Trust Co (Winston-Salem N C)	$1.50		May 2	Apr. 15

Market Opinions

Hornblower & Weeks, New York—The industrialists succeeded Thursday in closing above the 116 level, thereby further strengthening our belief that a recovery of intermediate proportions is now under way. Moreover, the low level of last Tuesday, namely, 111.60, should now stand as the low point on minor recessions until a recovery movement of the latter type is completed. The line of least resistance points upward.

Josephthal & Co., New York—First quarter industrial reports are beginning to appear and March rail earnings will be out in the course of the next 10 days. Think they will be the chief market influences although the Administration's spending program, especially if partly financed by use of sterilized gold, may stimulate some buying of raw material stocks over the next few days.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston—Actions in Washington continue likely to furnish chief incentives for actions in the stock market for the immediate future at least.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
45	36⅛	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	41	41	41	+ ¼
52	32	Acme Steel (2)	2	35	33½	35	Apr 11
10⅜	6¼	Adams Exp	14	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅜
20⅜	14½	Adams-Millis (¾e)	1	17½	17½	17½	Apr 14
23	16⅝	Addressog (1.40)	3	20½	20	20½	+ ⅜
2	1⅜	Advance Rumely	5	2	2	2	
58¼	40¼	Air Reduction (1a)	21	47½	44	47½	+2¼
1¼	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	1	1	1	1	+ ⅛
13⅜	8¾	Alaska Juneau(.60a)	5	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+ ¼
1⅝	⅞	Alleghany Corp	11	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ¼
17⅞	6½	Alleghany pf xw	1	8	8	8	— ⅜
17⅞	6½	Alleghany pf $30 ww	2	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
17¼	5	Alleghany pf $40 ww	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	Apr 14
17½	8	Alleghany pr pf	2	10½	10½	10½	Apr 14
21¾	11⅛	Allegheny Steel	10	17⅜	16¾	17⅜	+1⅝
9⅞	4½	Allen Industries	1	7⅛	6¾	7⅛	+ ⅛
176½	124	Al Chem & Dye (6)	12	149¾	147½	149	+4¾
9⅝	7	Allied Kid (1)	2	9	9	9	Apr 12
14⅜	8⅝	Allied Mills	8	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅛
9¾	4½	Allied Stores	37	7	6⅝	7	+ ½
53½	38	Allied St pf (5)	2	43	43	43	Apr 12
51¾	34¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (⅝e)	48	44⅜	42⅞	44¾	+2½
15¼	11⅛	Alpha P Cem (1)	3	13	13	13	Apr 14
3⅝	1¼	Amal Leather	3	2½	2¼	2½	
24	10	Amal Leather pf	2	10	10	10	Mar30
72½	57	Amerada Corp (2)	8	66½	65	66½	+2¼
66	49	Am Ag Ch Del (1¼e)	2	55	55	55	Apr 14
15⅞	10	Am Bank Note (⅛e)	6	13¼	12½	13¼	+ ¾
42½	23¼	Am Brake Shoe(¼e)	2	33	33	33	+1½
91½	70¾	Am Can (4)	12	89½	89	89½	+1
167	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	1	161	161	161	Apr 11
27½	12⅜	Am Car & Fdy	9	20	19½	20	+ ¾
50	27	Am C & Fy pf (2½e)	2	35¼	35¼	35¼	+1¼
17⅝	9½	Am Ch & Cable (¾e)	12	13⅞	13⅛	13½	+ ⅛
100½	89½	Am Ch & Cbl pf (5)	1	89½	89½	89½	Feb 1
105⅛	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	2	98	98	98	—1½
8¼	4½	Am Colortype	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ¼
13¾	9	Am Comi Alco	14	11⅛	10¾	11⅛	+ ⅜
16¾	8¼	Am Crystal Sug(¾e)	27	11½	11	11½	+ ⅛
4¾	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	7	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
6⅞	4	Am European	1	4	4	4	Mar29
4¾	2¼	Am & For Pow	5	3½	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
19¾	10	Am & F P $6 pf	2	13½	13½	13½	
25¼	13½	Am & F P $7 pf	4	18½	18½	18½	+2½
11½	5½	Am & F P 2 pf	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ¾
12	9½	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	2	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	Apr 14
4⅜	2	Am Hide & Leather	7	3	3	3	+ ⅛
26	12	Am Hide & L pf	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	Apr 13
37¾	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	3	36½	36	36½	+ ½
2⅛	1½	Am Ice	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Apr 14
18	13¾	Am Ice pf (½e)	2	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ¾
7⅞	4⅛	Am International	9	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
23½	12⅜	Am Locomotive	20	18⅝	18¼	18⅞	+ ⅛
74½	45	Am Locomot pf	2	55	52½	55	+3½
14½	8	Am M & Fdy (.40e)	3	13½	13¼	13½	+ ⅛
5¼	2⅝	Am M & Met	4	3⅞	3½	3⅞	+ ¾
38¾	23	Am Metal (3g)	26	34¼	32	34	+3
105½	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	101	101	101	Apr 11
7⅛	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	10	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
40½	19	Am P & L $6pf(1⅛k)	7	25⅝	23¾	25⅞	+2⅝
33	16⅛	Am P&L$5pf(.933⅓k)	8	22	20½	22	+1½
14¼	9	Am Rad & St S (.60)	104	13	12⅝	12¾	+ ½
22⅞	13⅛	Am Roll Mill	17	18½	18⅛	18½	+ ¾
78	58	Am Roll Mill pf(4½)	3	68	67½	68	▮+1
20⅞	15⅜	Am Safety Razor (2)	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	
14¼	7⅛	Am Seating	3	11	10⅜	11	+1¼
56¾	28⅛	Am Smelt & R(1⅛e)	73	41⅝	39	41⅜	+3
131	103	Am Smelt & R pf(7)	3	111	110	110	Apr 12
52	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	47¾	47¾	47¾	Apr 12
34¾	15⅛	Am Stl Fdrs (¼e)	31	23¾	22¾	23½	+ ⅝
11¾	4⅛	Am Stores	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Apr 14
31	21½	Am Sugar Ref (2)	1	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	— ⅛
117⅛	101⅜	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	107⅝	106⅞	106⅞	— ¾
18½	12⅜	Am Sumat Tob (1)	1	17½	17½	17½	+1¼
149¾	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	23	130½	127¾	130½	+1⅞
71	58	Am Tobacco (5)	8	70½	70	70	+2
72⅝	58¾	Am Tob B (5)	8	73	71	72½	+2
139⅝	130	Am Tob pf (6)	1	131	131	131	— ½
7⅞	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	18	6¼	5¾	6¼	+ ¾
13½	6	Am Wat Wks	19	8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅛
86	70	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	68	68	68	—2
5⅝	3¼	Am Woolen	7	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+ ¼
35¾	23⅜	Am Wool pf	6	33½	32½	33½	+2⅜
8½	4⅜	Am Zinc L & S	19	6⅞	6⅜	6¾	+ ⅛
40	25	Am Zinc pr pf	1	32	31½	32	+2
36¾	21⅝	Anaconda (¼e)	230	31½	29¼	31	+2⅛
50	29	Anacon W & O	2	37	37	37	Apr 14
18	10¾	AnchorHockGl(.15e)	1	16	16	16	Apr 13
19	10	Andes Copper	1	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
3½	2	A P W Paper	1	2⅞	2⅞	3⅛	Apr 11
30¼	20	Arch-Dan-M (½e)	2	26	26	26	+ ½
100½	82	Armour Del pf (7)	1	90	90	90	+2
6⅞	3⅞	Arm Ill	29	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ¼
72	28¼	Arm Ill pr pf	4	41	40	40¾	+ ¾
94½	50	Arm Ill pf	1	50	50	50	Mar..
39	24⅛	ArmstrongCork(¾e)	12	31¾	30¾	31¾	+1½
7½	5⅛	Arnold Const (⅝e)	4	7¾	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
5⅛	2½	Artloom Corp	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Apr 13
8⅜	4	Assd Dry Goods	17	6½	6¼	6½	+ ⅛
69	53	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)	1	53	53	53	Apr 14
68¼	68¼	Assd D Gd 2pf(1¾k)	1	68¼	68¼	68¼	Mar ..
35	27	Associates Inv (2)	1	27	27	27	Mar31
42	22¼	Atch T & S F (2g)	59	26⅝	26	26⅝	+1⅜
72	40¼	Atch T & S F pf (5)	1	44½	44½	44½	+2
27⅜	14	Atl Coast Line(1½g)	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
7¾	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	4	5	5	5	— ¼
14½	6½	Atl G & W In pf	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	Apr 14
24	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	15	21¾	20¾	21½	+ ¾
107	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	102½	102½	102½	Apr 13
9⅞	5¾	Atlas Corp (.80)	3	7½	7¾	7¼	+ ¼
43	39	Atlas Corp pf (3)	6	39	38⅞	39	
48	36	Atlas Pow (½e)	3	40	40	40	+2
7⅜	4½	Atlas Tack	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
6⅛	3	Auburn Auto	1	4	4	4	Apr 14
3½	2	Aust Nichols	1	2½	2½	2½	Apr 11
4⅜	2½	Aviation Corp	32	3⅞	3½	3¾	+ ¼
B							
10¾	5	Bald Looo ct	37	8¼	7⅞	8	+ ¼
10⅞	4	Balt & Ohio	24	6⅜	5⅝	6¼	+ ⅜
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	3	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅜
34	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	31	31	31	Apr 11
19	12⅛	Barber Co	15	17⅜	17	17⅜	+1⅛
10½	2	Barnsdall Oil (1)	25	14¼	14	14¼	+ ⅜
13¾	-	Bayuk Cigars(.18¾e)	4	12½	11⅞	12½	+1½
17¾	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	2	15	14¾	15	Apr 14
96½	92½	Beat Crm pf ww (5)	1	93⅛	93⅛	93½	Apr 13
103⅞	94½	Beech-Nut Pack(4a)	1	97	97	97	Apr 11
8⅜	5¾	Belding-Hem (⅜e)	2	6½	6½	6½	+ ¼
83	77¾	Belg N R pf (3.27g)	1	77¾	77¾	77¾	Mar19
14⅞	8⅝	Bendix Aviat	33	12½	11⅝	12½	1
19	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (.45e)	2	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
40½	26⅞	Best & Co (1.52½e)	4	34½	33¾	34½	+1½
65¾	40	Beth Steel	132	52	49¾	51¾	+3½
16½	13	Bgth Steel 5% pf (1)	2	14⅞	14⅜	14⅞	+ ⅛
98½	75	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	2	90	89½	90	+1¾
28	18	Bigelow-Sanf	4	20	20	20	Apr 14
17⅞	9¾	Black & Decker	6	14¾	13¾	14⅜	+1¼
15½	10⅛	Blaw-Knox	13	13¼	12⅞	13¼	+ ¾
35½	20⅛	Boeing Airplane	56	28¾	27½	28⅝	+1½
30	15⅝	Bohn Al & Brass	2	22¼	21¾	22¼	+1¾
13⅞	9⅜	Bond Strs (.20e)	2	11	11	11	Apr 12
19⅝	15⅝	Borden Co (1.60)	20	17	16⅜	16⅝	+ ⅛
28½	16½	Borg-Warner	32	24¾	23½	24	+1
4¾	2	Boston & Maine	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅜
22¼	14	Bower Rol Bear(¾e)	2	18	17¾	18	+1½
10⅞	5⅜	Bridgeport Brass	14	8½	8¼	8½	+ ¼
26¼	12¾	Briggs Mfg	22	20¼	19½	20¼	+1⅛
30½	20	Briggs & Strat (¾e)	1	25	25	25	Apr 12
34	28	Bristol-Myers(2.40)	2	31½	31½	31½	Apr 14
2¾	1¼	Bklyn & Qu Trans	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Apr 13
9¾	3⅝	Bklyn & Q Trans pf	6	6	6	6	Apr 14
13⅜	5¾	Bklyn-Man Tr	5	8½	7⅞	8⅛	+ ¼
37	16¾	Bklyn-M Tr pf (6)	2	23½	23	23	+ ¾
21½	10½	Bklyn Un Gas	1	13¼	13	13¼	+1
41	34¼	Brown Shoe (3)	2	34½	34½	34½	Apr 11
10	5½	Br'swick-Balke	3	8	8	8	+ ⅛
9¾	5⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	12	8⅞	8½	8⅞	+1
6⅜	3¼	Budd Mfg	24	5½	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
5⅜	3	Budd Wheel	4	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
20	13¼	Bullard Co (¼e)	1	17½	17¼	17½	+1⅜
9½	6¾	Burling Mills (.30e)	12	9	8¾	9	+ ¾
20¼	14½	Burr Add Mac(.30e)	5	16⅛	16	16	
3½	1⅛	Bush Terminal	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
11	4½	Bush Term 7% deb	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	Apr 7
8⅜	5¾	Butler Bros (.60)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ¼
22	16⅝	Butler Bros pf (1½)	1	19	19	19	
4⅜	2⅜	Butte Cop & Z	5	3⅜	3½	3⅜	+ ⅛
11⅜	6	Byers (A M) Co	6	9	8½	9	+ ⅝
19¾	13	Byron Jackson (½e)	2	17½	17½	17½	+ ½
C							
24½	15⅛	Calif Packing (1½a)	1	20½	20½	20½	+1¼
49¼	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	46½	46½	46½	Apr 12
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	10	1¾	1¾	1¾	
10¼	5¼	Calumet & Hecla	42	8½	8	8½	+ ⅛
15¾	9⅝	Campbell Wyant (1)	11	12⅞	12	12⅞	+1⅛
19¾	12⅛	Can Dry G Ale	55	15¾	14⅝	15⅝	+1¼
8½	5	Canad Pacific	2	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅜
36	29	Cannon Mills (1e)	1	31	31	31	—1½
7¼	4½	Capital Ad A	1	6	6	6	
18	13	Carpenter Steel (1.10e)	4	14	14	14	Apr 14
4½	2½	Carriers&Gen (.05e)	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Apr 12
97½	62½	Case (J I) Co	14	80	77½	79½	+4½
55½	29¾	Caterpil Tract(½e)	21	45½	43	45⅞	+3⅜
103	100½	Caterp Tractor pf(5)	1	101¾	101¾	101¾	Apr 14
18⅞	9	Celanese Corp	32	15¾	14¾	15¾	+1½
94	90	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	94	94	94	Jan 12
25½	12½	Celotex Corp	3	19	19	19	Apr 14
28	20	Cent Aguirre (1⅛)	5	23½	23	23½	— ⅜
4½	2	Cent Foundry	14	3⅜	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
11	7	Cent RR NJ	2	7	7	7	Mar29
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sugar	2	4⅞	4½	4⅞	Apr 13
5½	3¼	Century Rib M(.10e)	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Apr 11
46½	26¼	Cerro de Pasco(2e)	38	36¾	35½	36	+1⅛
8⅜	4½	Certain-teed Prod	21	7⅜	6⅞	7⅜	+ ⅜
30½	18¾	Champ Pap & F	3	20	20	20	+ ¼
12¼	7	Checker Cab	1	8	8	8	+ ½
38½	23½	Ches & Ohio(1½e)	12	28¼	28	28½	+ ⅜
89	80	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	80	80	80	Mar31
48½	27⅜	Ches Corp (3)	7	34	33½	34	
1¼	½	Chi & E Ill	4	⅝	½	½	Apr 11
3¾	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	3	2½	2½	2½	Apr 13
13¾	¾	Chi & N West	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
4⅝	2	Chi & N West pf	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
1¼	½	Chi Great West	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
5⅜	2⅜	Chi Great W pf	3	3½	3½	3½	Apr 11
14	8⅞	Chi Mail Or (¼e)	4	11¼	11	11¼	+ ⅛
1	½	Chi M St P & P	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
1⅞	⅞	Chi M St P & P pf	2	1½	1½	1½	
12⅞	6⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	21	10⅞	10¼	10⅞	+ ⅞
32½	22	Chi Pneu T cv pf(3)	1	23	23	23	Apr 1
1¼	⅝	Chi Rk Is & Pac	4	1	⅞	1	Apr 14
2½	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Apr 12
2⅞	1⅛	C R I & Pac 7% pf	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ¼
12¾	8	Chi Yell Cab (¼e)	2	8	8	8	Apr 6
16¾	12	Chicka Cot O (½e)	2	15	15	15	+1
5⅞	3¼	Childs Co	2	4¼	4	4¼	Apr 14
63½	35⅜	Chrysler Corp	173	48	46¼	47¾	+2¼
13½	10	City Ice & Fuel(.40e)	4	11¼	11	11¼	+ ½
3¾	2¾	City Stores	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
24	10⅝	Clark Equip	1	17½	17½	17½	+1
26½	15¼	Clev Graph Br (¾e)	2	18	18	18	Apr 14
41	32½	Climax Molyb(.30e)	34	42	40	41⅞	+2½
15½	10½	Cluet Peabody (.40e)	4	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅜
125	105½	Coca-Cola (½e)	4	122	121	122	+2
59	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58	57	58	Mar28
11⅞	7⅛	Colgate-Palm-P	13	9¼	9	9	+ ⅛
95½	80	Colgate-Pm-P pf (6)	1	80	80	80	Apr 4
27⅜	13¼	Collins & Aik (½e)	3	21	20¾	21	+ ¼
20	9⅛	Col Fuel & Iron	1	14	13½	13	+1¼
22¼	13	ColumBr'castA(.40e)	10	17¾	16½	17¾	+1⅜
21¼	13	ColumBr'castB(.40e)	1	17	17	17	+ ¾
9⅝	5½	Colum G & E	48	5¾	5½	5¾	+ ¼
78	61½	Col G & E pf A (6)	2	62	61½	61½	Apr 14
15½	9	Colum Pict vtc (1)	6	12	11¼	12	+ ¾
34	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	29	29	29	Apr 2
76	53¾	Colum Carbon (4)	4	65½	65⅞	65⅝	+ ⅞
38¾	23	Comi Credit (4)	6	33	31¼	33	+2
95	84	Comi Cred pf (4¼)	1	84	84	84	Mar28
44¾	31½	Comi Invest Tr (4)	7	37⅞	36¾	37⅜	+1⅞
99	90	Com In T cv pf (4½)	3	95½	95½	95½	Apr 8
10	5⅞	Coml Solvents (.60)	18	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ½
2	1	Comwith & South	9	1⅞	1⅜	1⅜	
42¼	25	Com & Sou pf(1½k)	1	32½	32	32½	+1½
27⅜	22½	Comwith Edis (1¾)	3	24¼	23¾	24½	+ ¼
7½	3⅞	Conde Nast	4	6½	6¼	6⅜	Apr 14
24½	15	Congoleum-N'n(¼e)	4	21	20⅝	21	+ ¾
8	6	Congress Cigar	1	6	6	6	Mar29
19½	11	Consol Aircraft	38	17½	17	17½	+ ¾
8	4¼	Consol Cigar (¾e)	1	7	7	7	+ ⅜
25⅛	17	Cons Edison (½e)	33	20½	20	20½	+ ½
96½	89¼	Cons Edison pf (5)	23	89⅛	88⅞	88⅞	— ⅜
33	26	Consol Film Ind	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
1⅞	1	Consol Film pf (¾k)	2	6½	6½	6½	+ ½
5¾	2⅞	Cons Laundries	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
107	76	Consol Oil (.80)	109	9⅝	9¼	9½	+ ⅜
101½	98¾	Consol Oil $5 pf (5)	6	98¾	98¾	98¾	Mar30
7½	2⅜	Consol R R Cuba pf	1	4	3¾	4	+ ½
½	⅛	Consol Textile	4	¼	¼	¼	
5⅝	2¼	Consol'n Coal	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Apr 14
3	1⅞	Consol'n Coal pf	1	10	10	10	mar31
86½	83⅜	Consum Pow pf(4½)	2	84½	84½	84½	Mar 9
16⅜	9⅞	ContainerCorp(1.20)	21	12⅞	12½	12⅞	+ ¾
16½	8⅝	Cont Bak A	21	13⅜	12⅝	13½	+1¼
2⅝	1¼	Cont Bak B	17	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
85	65½	Cont Bak pf (8)	2	77½	77	77½	Apr 12
45¾	36½	Cont Can (1e)	17	41½	40	41½	+1½
110¼	107	Cont

Commerce and Finance

Demand for Retail Merchandise Greatest Since Last Christmas

Business and Industry

Formation of New Bank to Pay U.K. War Debt Urged

The setting up of a new bank, the sale of whose preference shares would be used for the settlement of the British war debt to the United States, is the suggestion of R. C. Hawkin, barrister-at-law, of London, honorary secretary of the International Arbitration League, now in America.

Mr. Hawkin first bruited his suggestion in an address before the American Academy of Political and Social Science at its annual meeting last month in Philadelphia.

In explaining his proposal Mr. Hawkin, who is at present stopping in Boston, said that it was based upon a war debt settlement which excluded interest payments. "That, I find," he said "is a starting point upon which most of the revisionists agree."

He went on: "Both British and United States governments should agree to charter jointly a new Anglo-American reserve bank, the common stock of which would be held as the 50 per cent by the Federal Reserve Bank and 50 per cent by the Bank of England.

"The new charter would authorize the issue of preference shares to the amount of £400,000,000 which is assumed to be the principal of the British war debt. It is also assumed that the United States will accept payment of this amount without interest by equal installments over a period of 50 years.

"The Government of Britain would buy the preference shares by means of long-term sterling bonds carrying 2½ per cent interest per annum, plus a sinking fund. The preference shares would carry a fixed dividend of say 4 per cent so that the British Treasury would make a profit on the transaction.

"The new charter would empower the Bank to issue notes which I call Pax Notes of a denomination of £10 or $50 to an amount of £400,000,000 based on a minimum of 30 per cent of gold, 10 per cent of silver bullion —reckoning fine silver worth 2 shillings per ounce, and 60 per cent of carefully selected and agreed collateral trust securities—half in dollars and half in sterling. These Pax notes to be legal tender in both countries and might constitute a fixed proportion of the note reserve of the Bank of England. Thus the Bank of England could issue its own notes based on the Pax notes.

"The new bank would then grant the British Government a book credit of £400,000,000 wherewith to settle the British war debt. This credit would be evidenced by promissory notes calling for annual payments of £8,000,000 over 50 years payable as to 25 per cent in gold, 15 per cent in silver and the balance in Pax notes.

"This should help the monetary conditions in silver using countries in Europe, Mexico, Spanish America, Asia and Africa.

"It is possible to believe that the gold crisis of 1931 which compelled England to go off gold has caused grave economic difficulties in Asia and the new bank might be authorized to mint a new silver florin containing silver worth 36 cents and having an agreed value equal to 1 per cent of a Pax note. This florin or half-dollar piece should be legal tender in India, Hong Kong, the Philippines and in all British and Latin African colonies, besides of course in the United States and Great Britain.

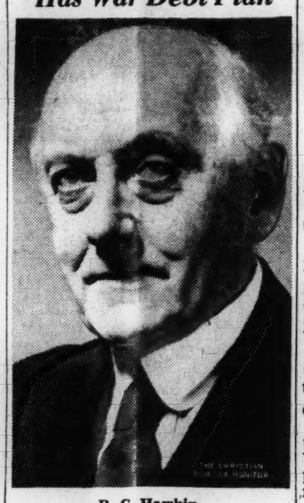
"It may be contended that the Pax notes being the best secured currency in the world would rise to a substantial premium and would be sought after by all banks as the best possible foundation for reserves. This does not seem to spoil the scheme."

Auto Production Higher for Week

DETROIT (AP)—A continued increase in motorcar production was reported by Ward's Automotive Reports. It placed the current week's production at 62,021 cars and trucks, compared with 60,975 last week and 127,755 assemblies this week a year ago.

Reporting a "normal seasonal upturn" in sales, the survey observed that "sales at this time are in excess of production," and that field stock reduction is continuing.

Has War Debt Plan



R. C. Hawkin
Honorary Secretary of the International Arbitration League

Voluntary Wage Cut Rejected By Railroad Unions

WASHINGTON (AP)—Railroad employees have flatly rejected a management request that they accept a wage cut.

After a conference between the Railway Labor Executives Association and directors of the Association of American Railroads, George M. Harrison, labor spokesman, said:

"They ask us to take a wage reduction. We said, 'What are you talking about, that just can't be done.'"

The two groups agreed, however, to meet next week with Senator Wheeler (D) of Montana to discuss possible legislative remedies for the railroads' financial plight.

The carriers had asked labor to accept a wage "deduction" so the decrease could be effected immediately. To change the terms of the present wage and hour contracts would require several months, at least.

J. J. Pelley, president of the railroad association, predicted that the railroads now would serve notice that they wished to change the contract terms. He said, however, this move probably would be deferred until after the conference with Senator Wheeler.

The carriers have not yet determined how great a cut they would ask, Mr. Pelley said. The Interstate Commerce Commission's refusal Thursday to give eastern roads an increase from 2 to 2.5 cents a mile in coach passenger rates, he added, "aggravated the situation," but had no great bearing on the railroads' demands.

Quarter Earnings Of Leading Banks Well Below 1937

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—As computed from March 31 condition statements (March 7, were March 31 statements were not available) indicated first quarter earnings of leading banks were generally well below earnings for the similar period of 1937 and were also lower than for the last quarter of 1937, according to the Standard Statistics Company.

Although banks are making strong efforts to bolster earnings in the face of adverse conditions, betterment is practically impossible until business conditions improve and the demand for loans again turns upward.

U. S. Is Not Only Japan's Chief Buyer but Also Leading Seller

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the year 1937 the trade of Japan with the United States expanded considerably over the previous year in both imports and exports, according to a report by the Finance Department of the Japanese Government made public by the Japanese Chamber of Commerce of New York.

The United States maintained its position as Japan's leading export market, accounting for one fifth of Japan's total export trade. On the other hand Japan continued to purchase far more from the United States than from any other nation, with her imports from this country amounting to one third of her world total.

Japan's Trade Rises

Japan's total world trade also showed a large expansion over 1936. Total exports rose to 3,175,418,224 yen from 2,692,975,564 yen in 1936. Total imports rose to 3,783,177,280 in 1937 from 2,763,681,477 the previous year.

Exports to the United States, representing 20.1 per cent of Japan's export trade, amounted to 639,428,452 yen last year as against 594,251,220 in 1936, a gain of more than 45,000,000 yen, indicating failure of the movements in this country to boycott Japanese goods.

Imports from the United States, representing 33.5 per cent of Japan's total, increased to 1,269,541,908 yen in 1937 from 847,453,490 in 1936.

Raw silk, the leading item of Japan's export trade, registered an increase in value to 407,117,835 yen from 392,808,919. Shipments to the United States, the principal market, were valued at 325,225,276 yen, or 79.9 per cent of the total. This was a decline from the 1936 figure of 333,949,199 yen which represented 81.8 per cent of the total. Increase in raw silk exports to England and France, however, more than offset the deficiency.

Cotton Imports Up

Japanese imports of cotton were 851,162,644 yen in 1937, an increase from 850,415,600. The amount purchased from the United States dropped in value to 306,387,972 yen from 372,414,992 yen in 1936. India supplied 42.7 per cent of Japan's cotton imports and the United States 36 per cent.

Japan's foreign trade for 1937 in Japanese yen is summarized in the following table:

	Exports 1937	1936
Total Exports	3,175,418,224	2,692,975,564
United States	639,428,452 (20.1%)	594,251,220
Kwantung Leased Territory	395,916,086	347,164,855
India	299,366,759	259,107,536
Manchoukuo	216,091,876	150,859,454
Dutch Indies	209,050,616	129,495,167
England	97,953,901	147,309,349
Australia	72,079,695	68,763,187
China	179,250,536	159,690,539
	Imports	
	1937	1936
Total Imports	3,783,177,280	2,763,681,477
United States	1,269,541,908 (33.5%)	847,453,490
India	449,486,492	372,009,089
Manchoukuo	249,071,306	205,586,956
Germany	176,377,017	115,490,646
Australia	165,251,527	181,914,491
Dutch Indies	153,490,386	113,545,919
China	143,636,305	154,837,816
Canada	104,691,530	73,179,160
	Raw Silk Export	
	1937	1936
Total Export	407,117,835	392,808,918
United States	325,225,276 (79.9%)	333,949,199 (81.8%)
England	31,430,003 (7.7%)	23,628,077 (5.8%)
France	26,110,991 (6.3%)	21,771,878 (5.3%)
	Cotton Import	
	1937	1936
Total Import	851,162,644	850,415,600
India	363,634,732 (42.7%)	315,060,858 (37%)
United States	306,387,972 (36%)	372,414,992 (43.7%)
Egypt	58,759,467 (6.9%)	36,415,285 (4.2%)

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

Evidence continues to accumulate of the contraction of our business activity, excluding of course production of armaments. The downward trend on the stock exchange was continued in March with a slight recovery toward the end of the month. The Financial News index of prices of 30 ordinary shares (July 1, 1935, as 100) began the year at 95.7, and the month of March at 91.2; on March 16th it touched a low of 79.4, and ended the month at 84.3, with the momentary recovery already over. Political tension in Europe was a major depressing influence, aided by the inability of the American economy to shake off its own gloom.

The Economist index of business activity shows a slow downward drift, and wholesale prices move in the same direction. The index of British wholesale prices ended March at 122.7, compared with a beginning of the year level of 128.9, and a last spring peak of 144.3 (September 11, 1931, as 100). Principal decline included in this index were in textiles and minerals; a slight improvement took place toward the end of the quarter in cereal and meat prices.

Retail Trade Declines

The Board of Trade Journal reports the beginnings of decline in retail trade. Figures just published for February show a retail sales value of 4.4 per cent higher than for a year ago; December 1937 was 8.3 per cent over December 1936, and January showed an increase of 6.2 per cent over January 1937. The increase still shown over 1937 in February was for food and perishable goods, mainly due to the rise in prices over the past year. The value of general merchandise sales was 0.4 per cent lower than for February a year ago, despite an increase in prices. The Journal reports also an increase of 3.5 per cent in the value of stocks of general merchandise at cost.

Yet another index of the conditions of trade affecting in this case our export industries is the level of freight rates. An index of tramp-shipping freight rates taking 1893-1913 as 100, stood at 90.6 in June 1936; rose to 169.8 last September, and is now below 119. The President of the Chamber of Shipping suggests that the history of British shipping in the past 100 years should be called the "growth and decline of the British mercantile marine." In 1840 Britain with 2.9 million gross tons carrying capacity owned 30 per cent of the world's capacity; in 1914, with 18.9 million tons her proportion of the world's capacity was 44 per cent. Now at 17.4 million tons it stand at 28 per cent of world capacity. Contemporary British mercontile shipping is faced with a rise of 40 per cent in ship building costs in the past two years, and with competition against heavily subsidized foreign fleets for a shrinking volume of world trade.

New Enterprises Retarded

That these are hardly the conditions in which new enterprises flourish is evidenced by an analysis of new capital raised during the past quarter year. The Economist's compilation shows total borrowing by direct public offer of 27.7 millions for January-March, 1938, compared with 43 millions for the first quarter of 1937 and 61.9 millions for the same period of 1936. This last figure was the highest for any first quarter since 1930 with 87.7 millions. The decline is greater if account is taken of money raised by stock exchange introduction and by permission to deal granted by the Exchange as well as from public subscription; this more comprehensive total rose from 74.7 millions for the first quarter of 1935, through 94.7 millions for 1936 to 114.8 millions for 1937; this year it dropped to 44.6 millions.

All these figures illustrate the conditions which have created an atmosphere of indecision in British business. The outlook is too uncertain for most business executives to undertake new commitments willingly, particularly with a dangerous budget awaiting on April 26, which can hardly contain good news. Until the end of the month the budget overshadows all business.

The financial year 1937-38 closed with an official surplus of £28.8 millions. The year's revenue was £872.6 millions, which was nearly £9.5 millions more than expected. The year's total ordinary expenditure was 833.3 millions, to which is added 10.5 millions provided for sinking fund. But in addition nearly £65 millions were spent out of loans under the defense loans Act. If these are included in a balance of combined total expenditures against total revenues, then the year ended with a deficit of £36.1 millions. If you care to exclude the £10.5 millions included in expenditure for sinking fund to reduce the national debt, then the deficit can be reduced to just over £25 millions.

A Magnificent Budget

On the basis of these financial results the British are playing their usual game of budgeting ahead of the Chancellor for the coming year. Estimates have already been published for the army, navy, air, civil and revenue departments, which total nearly £696 millions, an increase of £90 millions over 1937-38, with the certainty of more to be added during the course of the year. If the consolidated fund estimate, almost entirely for interest and management of the national debt, is put at the same figure as for the year just ended, total expenditure will come nearly £925 millions.

Last year's revenue of £873 millions can be expected to increase during the coming year to around £910 millions, through natural growth with existing rates of taxation, since the coming year income tax will be collected on the results of the year ending March 1937, which was the top year of the boom. The Chancellor will have to find means to stretch his revenue to cover the gap which will still remain before his expenditure is reached. And in glorious addition to this magnificent budget, he will spend larger sums than last year out of money borrowed or to be borrowed under the defense loans act.

A steady barrage is already being put up by business interests to have as much as possible of armament expenditure met next year out of loans, rather than out of increased taxation. Business smells the oats of inflation.

Chicago Investment Firm Officers Are Under Arrest

CHICAGO, (AP)—Three officers of Hoagland & Allum Company, Inc., a La Salle Street investment brokerage, were held in custody without charge after police raided and closed the firm.

Assistant State's Attorney N. J. Kinnally said an investigation would disclose a shortage in the firm's accounts that might reach $400,000.

He also said George F. Allum, 52, president of the firm, had admitted a shortage in clients' trading accounts and had told of efforts to redeem losses by the sale of war materials to foreign nations.

In addition to Mr. Allum, those under arrest were O. A. Larson, 46, a vice-president, and Henry A. Engel, 42, secretary-treasurer.

Retail Business Rises 2 to 5 P. C. Above 1937 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—First stretch of clear warm weather brought forth the long-awaited spring rise in some retail trade branches during the past week, according to the weekly retail review by Dun & Bradstreet.

Carrying into the final week the buying of Easter merchandise that had been postponed since the first of the month by adverse shopping conditions, gave retailers the widest bulge in sales since Christmas, according to the report.

Sales Diversified

"Right of pre-eminence was assumed by apparel, gifts, jewelry, toys, books, Easter novelties, flowers, candies and perfumes," says the survey. "It was children's week at many stores and boys' and youth's outfits were purchased more freely than a year ago. Luggage and traveling accessories were in constant demand. Increased movement of groceries included more items, as the Lenten season ended. In hardware departments interest ranged from garden implements and lawn mowers to bicycles, paints, and builders' supplies.

"Year-to-year increases, for the first time since late in 1937, were reported by some stores in the leading centers of distribution, due to the average rise in retail sales of 5 to 15 per cent from the week preceding. With declines on the year's comparative replaced by advances in the majority of sections, estimated volume of retail distribution ranged from 2 to 5 per cent larger than for the corresponding 1937 calendar week, taking the country as a whole.

"While some cities were ahead by as much as 10 per cent, the New England States trailed last year's sales by 2 to 4 per cent. For the East, the rise was 5 to 8 per cent, from the 1937 week, even the industrial centers nearly equaling that level.

"Gains up to 15 per cent were swallowed by the persistent drag of major industrial districts, leaving the Middle West 10 to 15 per cent behind its comparable 1937 retail sales. Excellent weather in the Northwest sent sales 2 to 4 per cent over last year's. Some parts of the South went above by 11 per cent, helping to lift the average over a year ago by 3 to 6 per cent.

"Following comparative declines for three weeks in a row, the increase for the Southwest ranged from 3 to 8 per cent. Sales at the year's peak in some cities did not overbalance continued losses at others, which left Pacific Coast retail volume 2 to 10 per cent smaller than last year's.

Wholesalers Busy

"Surge of consumer purchasing during the final Easter shopping period ran beyond the proportions estimated by many retailers. As a result, calls for hurried shipments of merchandise, needed for current selling, were received all week at the principal wholesale markets. Most of these were to complete style and price ranges in women's and children's ready-to-wear, dress accessories, millinery, and notions.

"Flow of reorders was steady for costume jewelry, Easter gift items, candles, and toiletries. Encouraging upturn in demand from country areas helped to swell orders 5 to 10 per cent for the week; compared with the 1937 figures, however, estimated wholesale volume was smaller by 10 to 25 per cent," concludes the report.

Bond Maturities Total $27,148,400

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Corporate bond maturities during May will total $27,148,400, according to the Standard Statistics Company, of New York.

The number of bonds and notes making up this total is 72, of which 11 amount to $1,000,000 or more, as follows:

May 1—	
Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Serial 3s	$2,000,000
Canadian National Rys. Eq. Tr. "J" 4½s	1,000,000
Canadian National Rys. Eq. "K" 5s	1,200,000
Central Georgia Pwr. Co. 1st S. F. 5s	2,366,400
Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co. Eq. 4½s	1,320,000
Illinois Central R. R. Co. Eq. Tr. "J" 5s	1,273,000
Southern Pacific Co. Eq. Tr. "O" 5s	1,176,000
Sunbury Haz. & Wilkes-Barre Ry 2d (1st) 6s	1,349,500
Union Oil Co. of Calif. Serial 2½s	1,200,000
New York Central R. R. Eq. Tr. 4½s (1925)	1,500,000
Penna. R. R. Co. Gen. Eq. Tr. "D" 4½s	1,310,000

April maturities amounted to $15,012,300 and the 79 issues and portions of issues falling due in June total $49,180,000.

March Gold Imports Far Above February

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department said gold imports in March totaled $52,947,452, compared with February's total of $8,210,517.

The month's gold purchases were the largest since last October, and included $31,395,455 from England.

March silver imports aggregated $14,440,409, compared with $15,488,161 in February. Exports of both metals were negligible.

Brokers' Loans at Lowest Figure in Five Years

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that last week's loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $440,000,000. The week ended Wednesday and the total represented a decrease of $63,000,000 when compared with the previous week and was the lowest total in five years, it was reported.

Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $1,076,000,000.

New McCreery Head

Frederick Bradley

J. Edward Davidson

Named President of James McCreery & Co., Succeeding Doddrick Olson. Mr. Davidson Has Been President of the William Hengerer Company, Buffalo, Also an Associated Dry Goods Unit, for the Last Two Years. Previously He Was Associated With R. H. Macy & Co. Harold M. Hecht Succeeds Mr. Davidson as Head of the Hengerer Company

Commodity Prices Decrease 0.4 P. C. In Week of April 9

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices declined 0.4 per cent during the week ended April 9 due largely to the weakening prices from farm products, foods and hides and leather products, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

The decline brought the all-commodity index to 78.5 per cent of the 1926 average, and represents a decrease of 1.6 per cent from the corresponding week of March. Compared with the week ended April 10, 1937, the general index shows a decrease of 10.7 per cent.

The decline in commodity prices was quite general as all groups except building materials averaged lower. The decreases range from 0.1 per cent for the textile products and metals and metal products groups to 1.0 per cent for farm products and hides and leather products. The building materials group advanced 1.1 per cent.

A minor decline—0.2 per cent—was registered for nonagricultural commodities, according to the index for "all commodities other than farm products." The group index is 1.0 per cent below the level of a month ago and 6.7 per cent below a year ago.

As a result of lower prices for agricultural commodities, coffee, hides, skins, coal, hemp, jute, and crude rubber, the raw materials group index fell 1.0 per cent.

Commodity groups	Apr. 9 1938	Apr. 2 1938	Apr. 10 1937	Apr. 11 1936
All commodities	78.5	78.8	87.9	79.5
Farm products	68.1	68.8	93.5	76.9
Foods	72.2	72.6	86.1	80.2
Hides and leather products	92.5	93.4	106.8	95.1
Textile products	67.0	67.1	78.6	69.9
Fuel and lighting materials	77.6	78.1	77.1	77.6
Metals and metal products	95.9	96.0	96.3	85.9
Building materials	91.2	90.2	96.8	85.4
Chemicals & drugs	77.3	77.6	87.0	79.0
Housefurnishing goods	88.7	89.5	90.3	82.8
Miscellaneous	73.1	73.4	80.1	68.3
Raw materials	70.9	71.6	89.2	77.0
Semimanufactured articles	74.5	74.8	90.3	74.5
Finished products	83.1	83.2	87.3	81.6
All commodities other than farm products	80.8	81.0	86.8	80.0
All commodities other than farm products and foods	82.2	82.4	86.3	79.0

Real Estate Bond Decline Moderate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—While real estate bonds showed a moderate decline last month, they have held up considerably better than most other types of securities in the face of the substantial market declines that have occurred during the first quarter of 1938, according to the real estate bond index of 250 eastern realty issues prepared by Burr & Co., Inc.

The average bid price for these 250 realty issues declined only 1½ per cent in the three months' period from Jan. 3 to March 31, 1938. The decline from the 39.5 average bid on Jan. 3 to 38.9 on March 31 shows an average loss per issue of about one-half a point.

This moderate decline compares with a decline of 12.5 per cent in the average market for the Industrial, Rail and Utility bonds covered by the Standard Statistics Company Index which showed a decline from 81.6 on Jan. 3 to 71.4 on March 31, a loss of 10.2 points.

The realty bond market showed a fair improvement in January, remained stable during February, but declined during March an average of 2.2 points, per issue, from the March 2 average of 41.1 to the March 31 figure of 38.9.

Bus Line Proposes Plan To Sell Stock to Workers

BATAVIA, N. Y. (AP)—Western New York Motor Lines is considering redistribution of its capital stock in order to give employees part ownership, President Lawrence H. Schultz said.

Mr. Schultz explained the plan included buying the bulk of the stock from Fred Martin, Bridgeport, Conn., and selling 300 shares to employees to be paid for by weekly payroll deductions over a period of three years.

The plan was proposed after the Batavia City Council blocked sale of the Western New York Lines to Central Greyhound Lines, Inc., by refusing to transfer the franchise and permit Greyhound buses to operate in the city.

The company was formed in 1925 and operates buses between Rochester and Buffalo under the name of Blue Bus Lines.

Credit Resources Of Banks Raised To $38,720,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board, fulfilling President Roosevelt's credit inflation program, pumped $750,000,000 worth of lendable funds into the nation's banks Friday.

The supply of lendable bank money was increased by reducing the percentage of deposits banks must reserve for the protection of depositors. The reduction amounted to about one-eighth of the reserves formerly required.

The changes were as follows:

Demand deposits—Reduced from 26 to 22.75 per cent in New York and Chicago; reduced from 20 to 17.5 in Boston, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Richmond, Atlanta, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Kansas City Dallas and San Francisco; reduced from 14 to 12 per cent in all other banks.

Time deposits—Reduced from 6 to 5 per cent in all cities.

This mean that where previously a New York bank, for instance, could lend $74 out of every $100 of demand deposits it now can lend $77.25.

The reduction in reserve requirements was part of a general credit expansion program recommended yesterday by the President. Another phase was the desterilization of $1,392,000,000 worth of idle Treasury gold, which will have the effect of increasing the lendable excess reserve of banks by the full amount of the gold spent.

Excess reserves now are $1,730,000,000, and the addition of more excess reserves by desterilization and reduction of reserve requirements will increase the supply of lendable bank money to about $3,872,000,000.

Reserve officials said every dollar of excess reserves is the basis for $10 of potential credit because every time a bank lends money the borrower re-deposits it and makes more funds available for loans.

On this basis, the Reserve requirement reduction and the desterilization will increase the potential credit resources of the banks to the unprecedented total of about $38,720,000,000.

Building Contracts In March 91 P. C. Ahead of February

NEW YORK (AP)—Showing a greater than usual seasonal increase, construction contracts in the 37 states east of the Rocky Mountains rose 91 per cent in March over the February volume, the F. W. Dodge Corp., building statisticians, reported.

With this boost the figures closely approached the level of March, 1937.

Total for the month was $226,918,000 for all classes of construction against $118,945,0000 in February and $231,246,000 in March, 1937.

Residential building, amounting to $79,396,000 was 98 per cent ahead of the previous month. The volume was down 12 per cent from March last year, but in contrast, the survey pointed out, January residential contracts were 54 per cent under the same month last year and February 36 per cent behind.

"Increased FHA mortgage applications and numerous planned large-scale housing projects," said the survey, "have not yet been reflected in the contract record, and these factors give promise of continued rises in contract volume in later months."

Non-residential building involved $87,823,000, a gain of 81 per cent over February. Public works and utilities with a total of $59,699,000 rose 96 per cent over the February figures.

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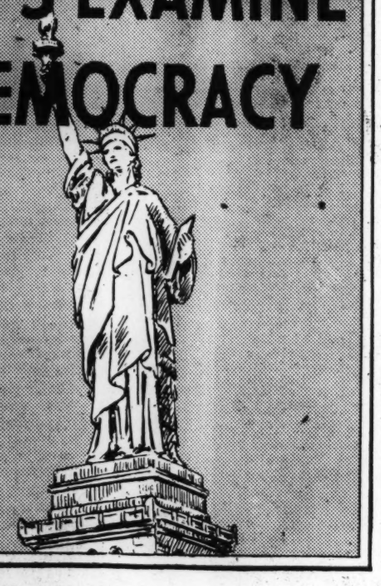
An interesting booklet on Bristol—City of a thousand years—is available on request from Development Board, Bristol, England.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS
In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts
Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.
BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Apr. 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	Apr. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	May 2
Franklin Savings Bank	May 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	May 2
Boston Penny Savings Bank	May 10
Home Savings Bank	May 10
Union Savings Bank	May 10
Warren Institution for Savings	May 10
East Boston Savings Bank	May 16
Eliot Savings Bank	May 16
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	May 16
Wildey Savings Bank	May 16
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Apr. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Apr. 20
Medford Savings Bank	May 2
Somerville Savings Bank	May 2
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	May 7
Brookline Savings Bank	May 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	May 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	May 10
Brockton Savings Bank	May 16
East Cambridge Savings Bank	May 16

LET'S EXAMINE DEMOCRACY



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• Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
1000	Ainsworth	7¼	6⅞	7¼
200	Air Devices	⅞	⅞	⅞
10	Ala Jow $1 pf (7)	55¾	55¾	55¾
10	Ala Pow $6 pf (6)	50	50	50
1000	Alum Co Am	77	75	76¼
650	Alum Ltd	91	90	91
200	Am Airlines	10¼	9¾	10¼
50	Am Cap pr pf	59	59	59
100	AmCiP&LAww(23⅛8)	18	18	18
200	Am Cit P&LB	1¾	1¾	1¾
2800	Am Syan B2(.60)	21⅞	21⅜	21⅞
100	Am Gas & El (1.40)	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
100	Am Hard Rub	10¼	10	10¼
75	Am Mfg	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
100	Am Maracaibo	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	Am Meter (.30e)	21½	20½	21½
500	Am Republics (.40g)	7⅝	6⅞	7⅝
500	Am Seal Kap	4½	4	4½
200	Am Sup Power	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Anch Post F	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Arctur Rad Tube	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Ark Nat Gas	3⅜	3¼	3¼
800	Ark Nat Gas A	3¼	3⅛	3¼
200	Ashland Oil&R (.40)	4	4	4
100	Asso G&El A	1	1	1
100	Asso G&El pf	5¾	5¾	5¾
200	Atl Cst Fish	3	3	3
200	Atlas Corp wah	1⅛	⅞	1⅛
100	Atlas Ply	9	9	9
200	Austin Silver M	½	½	½
200	Auto V Mach (½a)	7⅞	7¼	7¼
250	Axton Fis A	22	20	22
200	Aviation & Trans	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
600	Babcock & Wil	23½	23	23¼
100	BaldwinLocopf(2.10)	15	15	15
400	Baldwin Loco war	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
100	Baldwin Rpb	6½	6½	6½
100	Barium Stk Stl	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
300	Bath IronWks(6⅔f)	5⅞	5⅝	5¾
600	Bell Airc	14	12⅝	13
40	Bell Tel Can (8)	153½	153½	153½
300	Birdsbor S Fdy	7⅛	7	7
100	Bliss E W)	7⅛	7	7⅛
300	Blumenthal (S)	6⅝	6½	6⅝
50	Bown Bilt H 1pf	12	12	12
100	Bown Bilt H 2pf	2	2	2
100	Breeze Corp	4¾	4¾	4¾
500	Brewst Aero	4	4	4
100	Bridgpt Mach	7	7	7
50	Brown Co pf	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
100	Brown F Dist	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
200	Brown Rubber	3	2⅞	3
400	Buf N & EP pf (1.60)	20½	20¼	20¼
200	Bunk Hill & S	14	13¾	14
300	Burry Biscuit	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Can Ind Alc B	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Can Macaroni	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
300	Carnegie Met	⅞	⅞	⅞
2800	Carrier Corp	24	22	24
100	Carter J W) (.15e)	4¾	4¾	4¾
300	Casco Prod (1½e)	10	10	10
100	Catalin Am	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
25	Celluloid pf	19	19	19
100	Gen Hud G & E (.80)	11¾	11¾	11¾
30	Cen N Y Pow pf (5)	79½	79½	79½
100	Cen Ohio St	6½	6½	6½
25	Cen P&L pf (7)	70	70	70
100	Cen St El	⅛	⅛	⅛
75	Cen St El 6% pf	5½	5⅜	5½
50	Cen St E 7% pf	11	11	11
100	Centrif Pl	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
250	Chi Flex Shaft (.4)	51½	51	51½
100	Chief Cons	½	½	½
4200	Cities Service	1¼	1⅛	1¼
100	Cit Serv pf	32	32	32
100	Cit Serv 3 B pf	26	26	26
50	Cit Svc pf $7 pf	51	51	51
200	City Auto Stpg	5½	5½	5½
300	Claude Neon Lts	1¾	1⅝	1¾
100	Cleve Tract	4½	4½	4½
100	Colon Develop	2¼	2¼	2¼
300	Colo Fuel & I war	5	4½	5
100	Colt Pat F (½e)	53	53	53
25	Colum G&E pf (5)	51	51	51
800	Colum O & G	3¼	3⅛	3¼
400	Comwlths Dis	3¼	3¼	3¼
25	Comm Pw & Lt 1 pf	22	22	22
100	Comm Wat Svc	¾	¾	¾
2900	Cons Coppermin (⅛e)	5¼	5	5¼
100	Cons MngdS (1a)	59	59	59
400	Cons Ret Strs	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
700	Cons Stl Corp	4⅛	4	4⅛
200	Cont Roll&Stl	6¾	6	6¾
100	Cook Paint&V (.60)	9½	9½	9½
100	Copper Range	5¼	5¼	5¼
300	Cosden Petro	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Cosden Petro pf	7½	7½	7½
400	Creole Pet (½e)	21⅞	21½	21⅞
500	Crocker Wh	6	5¾	6
200	Crown Drug	1½	1½	1½
1500	Cusi Mex	⅛	⅛	⅛
1100	Delay Strs (.40)	4¾	4¾	4¾
1100	Derby Oil	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Det G&M pf (1.20)	11½	11½	11½
100	Det Gray Ir (.04a)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
200	Det Mich Stove	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
100	Det Stl Prod	18	18	18
100	Domin St & Coal	12½	12½	12½
20	Draper Corp (3½e)	50	50	50
2000	Eagle PichL (.10e)	10¾	10⅛	10¾
100	East Sta Corp	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
25	East tSa A pf	186½	18½	18½
25	East Sta B pf	17¼	17¼	17¼
100	Easy Wash MB	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Edis Br Strs (1)	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
3900	El Bond&Sh	6¾	6⅝	6⅝
300	El Pow As	3	3	3
300	El Pow As A	3	3	3
100	El P&L war	3½	3½	3½
50	Emp G&F 8% pf	48½	48½	48½
150	Emp G&F 7% pf	48	47	48
600	Emp G&E 6% pf	45	44½	45
600	Equity Corp	¾	1⅛	¾
2200	Evans Wall	⅛	⅛	⅛
450	Evans Wallo pf	5	4	5
600	Fairchild Av	3½	3¼	3½
100	Fedder Mfg	5½	5½	5½
100	Fidelio Brew	⅛	⅛	⅛
10	Fire As Phil (2)	48	48	48
200	Ford M Can A (1)	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝
800	Fisk Rub	6⅛	5⅝	6⅛
500	Ford Mot Ltd (.213g)	5	5	5
200	Fruehauf Tra	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
100	Gen Alloys	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Gen El Ltd (.643g)	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
200	Gen Firepfg (.20e)	12½	12	12½
300	Gen Tel (1)	12	12	12
50	Georg Pow pf (6)	70	67½	70
100	Glen Alden (1⅛e)	5¼	5¼	5¼
200	Godchx Sug B	15	14½	15
100	Gorh Inc pf	18	18	18
100	Gorh Mfg vtc (1¼e)	14¾	14¾	14¾
125	Gt Atl & P nv(1e)	44	44	44
50	Gt Nor Pap (1a)	26¾	26¾	26¾
800	Gluf Oil	37⅞	36¾	36⅞
100	Hazeltine (3)	16¼	16¼	16¼
500	Hecla Min (10e)	8⅞	8¼	8⅞
100	Heyden Chem (2)	30¼	30¼	30¼
100	Holling Gold (.65a)	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
400	Humble Oil (.45e)	67¼	66	67¼
50	Huyler's pf st	5¾	5¾	5¾
50	Hygrade Sylv (1⅛e)	21	21	21
100	Ill Iowa Pow div ct	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
150	Ill Zinc	7½	7½	7½
400	Imp Oil Ltd (½a)	17½	17⅜	17½
400	Imp Tb Can (.32½s)	14	14	14
100	Ind Pipe Line (.30e)	7½	7½	7½
10	Ind Svc 6% pf	12½	12½	12½
50	Ins Co N Am (2a)	54½	54½	54½
100	Int Cig Mch (1e)	19	19	19
300	Int Hyd-El pf	12¾	12½	12¾
2400	Int Pap&Pow war	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜
1100	Internat Pet (1½a)	25½	25½	25½
200	Inter Prod	3⅞	3¾	3¾
100	Inter Vitamin (⅛)	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Iron Frmn vtc (1.20)	14	14	14
700	Jacobs Co	4⅞	4¾	4⅞
200	Jeannette Gla	2½	2⅜	2½
10	Jer C P&L 7% pf (7)	69¼	69¼	69¼
200	Jones & Lau Stl	32	31	32
500	Kingston Prod	2⅜	2¼	2¼
200	Kirby Pet (.10e)	3¾	3¾	3¾
200	Lake Shore Mi (4)	50⅞	50⅜	03⅜
100	Le Tourneau (1)	16¾	16¾	16¾
300	Lehigh C&N (.30)	4	4	4
600	Lion Oil (1)	22¾	22¼	22¾
100	Lit Bros	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Locke Stl Ch (.60e)	9½	9½	9½
4100	Lockheed Airc	8¼	8¼	8¼
1800	Louis L&E (40)	7⅞	7½	7⅞
50	Lynch Corp (½e)	30	30	30
100	McCord Rad B	2	2	2
100	McWill Dredg	10½	10½	10½
100	Mapes Cons (2)	17	17	17
200	Mass Util Asso	2	2	2
200	Massey Harris	6⅞	6¾	6⅞
100	Memph N Gas	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
500	Merrit-C & S	3¼	3	3¼
200	Mesabi Iron	½	½	½
100	Mich Bumper	⅝	⅝	⅝
400	Michigan G&O	2¾	2⅝	2¾
200	Mid West Corp	5¾	5⅝	5¾
400	Mid St Pet A vtc	2⅞	2½	2⅞
400	Mid St Pet B vtc	X	X	X
50	Mid Oil cv pf	5	5	5
400	Mid West Abr	1	1	1
500	Midwest Oil (1)	7⅝	7	7⅝
50	Minn M & M (.40e)	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞
100	Mock J Voeh (.15e)	8	8	8
700	Molybdenum	5	4¾	5
80	Mont Ward A (7)	128¾	127	128¾
400	Moore (T) Dis	1¼	1¼	1¼
3400	Mount City Cop	6⅜	6fil	6¼
1600	Mount Prod (.60)	5¼	5	5
400	Murray Ohio M (.15e)	8¼	8	8¼
200	Nat Bellas Hess	¾	¾	¾
300	Nat Fuel G (1)	13	13	13
100	Nat Oil Prod (.20e)	17¼	17¼	17¼
300	Nat Sugar Ref (2)	71½	71	71½
100	Nat Transit (1g)	8½	8½	8½
700	Nat T & Mines	2½	2½	2½
50	NEngPA6%pf(2½k)	45	44⅜	45
20	N E T&T (1½e)	88	88	88
1100	N J Zinc (1½e)	56½	53¾	56½
800	Newmont Min (½e)	57¼	54	57¼
200	NY Shipbd Fd	6	5⅞	6
1000	Niag Hud Pow	7	6⅝	6⅝
50	Niag Hud 1pf (5)	73	73	73
100	Nor At Lt & Pow	1¼	1¼	1¼
10	Nor IndPS6%pf(6)	50½	50½	50½
500	Nor St P A	10	9	10
100	No'west Eng	11½	11½	11½
200	Novadel-Ag (2)	20½	20⅜	20½
100	Ohio Oil pf (6)	104	104	104
25	Okla Nat Gas cvpf(6)	89¾	89¾	89¾
100	Pac G & E 1 pf (1½)	28	28	28
100	Pac G & E 5½pf(1⅜)	26	26	26
400	Pan-Am Air (½e)	15	14⅞	15
2700	Pantepec Oil	5½	5¼	5½
50	Pender Gr A (3½)	21	21	21
1000	Pennroad (¼g)	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
20	Pa P & L $6 pf (6)	76½	75¼	76½
75	Pa P & L $7 pf (7)	83½	83	83
25	PaSalt (1¼e)	124	124	124
100	Pa Watr & Po(2½e)	67½	67½	67½
50	Pepperell	60	58¼	60
300	Pharis T & R	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞
200	Phila Co (.45e)	7¼	7¼	7¼
300	Phillips Pkg	3½	3½	3½
200	Phoenix Sec	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
100	Pioneer Gold (.40)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
400	Pitts Forg	6⅜	6	6⅜
40	Pitts & Lake E (6¾g)	38	37	38
300	Pitts Pl Gl	77	74	77
100	Polaris Mng	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	Prosperity B	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Prud Investors	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
40	P S Ind $7 pr pf	28¾	28	28
10	P S Colo 6 pc	95	95	95
75	Pug Sd P $5 pf	28⅛	27½	28¾
75	Pug Sd P $6 pf	14	13⅞	14
100	Quebec Pow (1)	15	15	15
100	Rainbow Lum A	¼	¼	¼
100	Raym Conc (1)	16	15¼	16
200	Red Bank Oil	5½	5½	5½
300	Reed Roll Bit (.80a)	25	25	25
200	Reiter-Post	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	Reynolds Inv	½	½	½
100	Rome Cable	6	6	6
100	Roosevelt Fd	1	1	1
100	Root Pet	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
250	Royal Type (1½e)	39	37	39
500	Rustless I & S	7¾	7½	7½
100	Ryan Cons	3½	3½	3½
300	Ryerson & Haynes	1⅛	¾	1⅛
25	Safety Car H&L	70	70	70
75	St Lawrence Ltd pf	13	12¾	13
3600	St Regis Pap	3½	2⅞	3½
200	Schiff Co (¼e)	11	11	11
100	Scovill Mfg (½e)	22¾	22¾	22¾
200	Scran El Co pf (6)	111½	111¼	111¼
100	Scullin Stl	6½	6½	6½
300	Segal Lock	1	1⅛	1
200	Seiberling Rub	2½	2½	2½
700	Seversky Airc	2¼	2⅛	2¼
800	Shattuck Denn	7⅞	7⅞	⅞
100	Shaw W&P (.80a)	19	19	19
50	Sherwin-Wms (4)	88½	88½	88½
200	Simmons Har & Pt	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Solar Mfg	2½	2½	2½
5700	Sonotone	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	So C Ed B pf (1½)	26	26	26
100	Spencer Shoe	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Stand Ddedg	2¼	2¼	2¼
500	St Oil Ky (1)	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜
100	St Oil Ohio (1)	18¼	18¼	18¼
400	St Pow&Lt	1	⅞	⅞
100	Stand Prod	5¼	5¼	5¼
300	Starrett Corp vtc	5¼	5⅛	5⅛
100	Stein(A)&Co (¼e)	10½	10½	10½
100	Sterchi Br Strs	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Sterl Alum Pr	5	5	5
25	Stetson (JB)	6¾	6¾	6¾
50	Stroock & Co	9¼	9¼	9¼
300	Sullivan Mach	7¾	7½	7½
700	Sunray Oil	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
500	Taggart	4¼	4	4¼
100	Tampa El (2.24)	28	28	28
1400	Technicolor	18½	18	18
100	Texon Oil (.30e)	4½	4½	4½
450	Thew Shovel	10¾	10¼	10¾
500	Tob Prod Exp (.275g)	3	3	3
400	Transwest Oil	6	6	6
200	Tubize Chat	8½	8½	8½
700	Tubie Chat A	24¾	24	24¾
300	Ulen&Co pf A	2	1½	2
100	Un Gas Imp (.20a)	13	13	13
100	Union Prem FS (1)	11¼	11¼	11¼
3600	United Airc war	9	7¾	9
1200	Unit Cig-Wh Strs	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Unit Corp war	½	½	½
700	Unit Gas	3⅝	3½	3⅝
200	Unit Gas war	⅞	¾	⅞
100	Unit Lt & Pow A	2¼	2¼	2¼
200	Unit Lt & Pow B	2	2	2
1200	Unit Lt &2P cv pf	19⅞	18¾	19⅞
2500	Unit Shipyds A	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛
700	Unit Shipyds B	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Unit Shoe M (21½a)	65¼	65¼	65¼
300	Unit Specialts	3¼	3	3¼
100	U S & Int Sec	¾	¾	¾
300	U S Foil B	5	5	5
100	Unit Wall Paper	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
200	Utah Idaho Sug	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
50	Util P&L pf	10	10	10
100	Util & Ind pf	1⅜	1&	1⅜
200	Valspar Corp	1¾	1¾	1¾
300	Venezuel Pet	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Wagner Bak	6½	6½	6½
200	Waitt & B B	¾	¾	¾
200	West Air Exp	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	West Air Exp rt wi	½	½	½
100	Wil-Low Caf pf	½	½	½
500	Wright Harg (.40a)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞

N. Y. Curb Bonds

	Domestic Bonds			
2	Abbott Dai 6s '42	102½	102½	102½
6	Ala Pow 5s '46	94	93	94
17	Ala Uow 5s '51	83	82	83
29	Ala Pow 5s '58	78½	76	78½
1	Ala Pow 4½s '67	72½	71	72
1	Ala Pow 5s '56	80	80	80
1	Alumin Ltd 5s '48	107½	107½	107½
11	Am P & L 6s 2016	69	67	68½
1	Appal Pow 6s 2024A	110	110	110
16	Ark Lou Gas 4s '51	99½	97¾	99½
5	Ark P&L 5s '56	89¼	89	89¼
11	As Elec 4½s '53	37½	37	37½
6	As G & E 5s '50	28½	28	28½
1	As G & E 5½s '77	30	30	30
2	As G & E 4½s '49C	26	26	26
5	As T&T 5½ '55 A	68½	68½	68½
1	Baldw L 6s '50	71	71	71
1	Bell T Can 5s '55 A	111¼	111¼	111¼
10	Bell T Can 5s '60 C	121⅝	121⅝	121⅝
5	Birm El 4½s '68	77	77	77
2	Can Pac 6s '42	103¼	103½	103⅛
2	Caro Pow 5s '56	84½	83¼	84¼
1	Can Ill P S 5s '68 G	94¼	94¼	94¼
23	Can Ill PS 4½s '67F	89	88	89
6	Can P & L 5s '56	87	86	87
8	Can Pow 5s '57 D	70⅝	70¼	70½
9	Can St El 5½s '54	29⅞	29⅛	29¾
7	Can St El 5s '48	29¾	29	29¾
3	Can St P&L 5½s '53	42	42	42
2	Chi J Ry&PSY 5s'40	103	103	103
4	Chi Ry cod 5s'27	44	44	44
1	Cities Ser 5s'66	61½	61½	61½
5	Cities Ser 5s'58	58¼	57⅛	58¼
5	Cities Ser 5s '50	60⅜	59	60⅜
15	Cit S Gas 5½s'42	05½	95	95½
5	Cit S P&L 5½s'49	56	56	56
10	Cit S Pow 5½s'52	56	54⅞	56
3	Comwl Sub 5½s'48A	102½	102½	102½
3	Commun P&L 5s'57	62	3/61	62
1	CommuPubSvc5s'60A	94¾	94¾	94¾
1	Con GEL Ba 3¼s'71	105½	105½	105½
2	Con Gas Ut 6s'43 st	58	58	58
8	Cont G&E 5s'58A	72¾	72¼	72¾
2	Cudahy Pack 3¾s'55	92¼	92¼	92¼
4	Det C Gas 6s'47A	100⅞	100¾	100⅞
1	Det C Gas 5s'50B	95	95½	95
2	Det Int Br 6½s'52	4½	4½	4½
5	East G&F 4s '56 A	72⅞	72	72½
1	Elec P&L 5s 2030	63	63	63
2	Empire Dis E 5s'52	86¾	85¾	86¾
8	Emp O&R 5½s'42	81	80¼	80
3	Fstone Cot M 5s'48	103	103	103
3	Fstone Tire 5s'42	104	104	104
1	Fla P&L 5s'54	82	82	82
2	Fla Pow 4s '66C	79¼	78¾	78¾
2	Gatin P 5s '56	103½	103⅛	103⅝
11	Gatin P'61 A B	100¾	100¼	100¼
3	Gen Pub Ut 6½s '56	67	66¾	67
36	Geo Pow 5s '67	83½	83	83½
2	Glen Ald Coal 4s '65	63	63	63
2	Hall Pr 6s '47A st	83	83	83
4	Hous Lig & P 3½s '66	105	105	105
1	Hygrade Fd 6s '49A	50	50	50
1	Ill Nor Ut 5s'57	108	108	108
5	Ill Pow&L 5½s'57	71¼	71¼	71¼
3	Ill Pow&L 6s'53	90¾	90	90¾
1	Ill Pow&L 5½s'54 B	87	87	87
100	Ind E 5s'51 C	71	71	71
8	Ind Svc 5s'50	53	52½	53
6	Ind P&L 5s'57 A	105⅛	105	105
5	Int P Sec 7s'57 E	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛
1	Int P Sec 7s'52 F	51½	51½	51½
14	Iowa Pow 5s'57	40¼	40	40
1	Inters P Svc 5s'56 D	70½	70½	70½
3	Inters P Svc 4½s'58	65	65	65
1	Ia-Neb L&P 5s '57	93	93	93
2	Ia PS 5s '57	99¼	99¼	99¼
7	Jer Cen P&L 5s '47B	102⅛	102	102
2	Ky Util 5s '69I	70	70	70
5	Ky Util 5s '61H	70	70	70
5	Lehigh PS 6s 2026A	103	102¾	102¾
1	Lou P&L 5s '57	101¾	101¾	101¾
5	Metro Ed 4s '65C	102½	102¾	102¾
2	Midland Val 5s '43	53	52½	53
1	Milw G Lt 4½s '67	93¾	93¾	93¾
12	Miss Riv P 5s '51	109½	109½	109½
2	Mont-Dak Pe5½s '44	90½	90¼	90½
29	Nat P&L 5s 2030B	68	68½	68
10	Nat PS 5s '78ct	44¾	44¾	44¾
4	Neb Pw 4½s '81	108½	108½	108½
2	Neisner Bro 6s 48	84	84	84
2	New Eng E 5s '56	73	73	73
11	N Eng G&E 5s '50	49¾	47⅞	49¾
2	N Eng G&E 5s '48	48½	47	48½
6	N Eng G&E 5s '47	48⅞	48	48⅞
2	N Eng Pow 5½s '54	77¼	77	77¼
2	NY Pow&Lt 4½s '67	106⅛	106	2206⅛
1	NY St E&G 4½s '80	89	89	89
5	Nor Am L&P 5½s '56	72	71¼	71¼
10	Nor Ind Pb S 5s '66C	94½	93⅞	94½
1	Nor Ind PS 4½s '70E	88¾	88¾	88¾
25	Nor St Pow 3½s '67	99	98¾	99
1	Ogden Gas .5s '45	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Ohio Pow 5s '52 B	105¾	105¾	105¾
5	Ohio Pow 4½s '56 D	104½	104½	104½
1	Pac L&P 5s '42	113	113	113
5	Pac P&L 5s '55	64	63	64
1	Pen El 4s '71 F	81½	81½	81½
2	Phila El P 5½s '72	112½	112½	112½
3	Pitts Steel 6s '48	90	90	90
1	Potomc Ed 5s '56 E	106	106	106
3	Potomc Ed 4½s '61 F	107½	107½	107½
2	Pub Sv N Ill 5s '56	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
2	Pub S N Ill 5s '66 C	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
7	Pub S N Ill 4½s '81 F	103¼	103	103
1	Pub Sv NJ 6s ct	136	136	136
1	Pub Sv Ok 4s '66 A	100½	100½	100¼
2	Pug Sd P&L 5½s '49	67¾	67½	67¾
3	Pug Sd P&L 4¾s '50 D	61½	61½	61½
5	San Ant PS 5s'58B	105	105	105
12	Scripps 5½s'43	99	99	99
1	Scullin Stl 3s '51	41	41	41
2	Shaw W&P 4½s'67A	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
1	Shaw W&P 4½s'68B	103⅜	103½	103⅜
2	Shaw W&P 4½s'70D	103¼	103¼	103¼
1	Sher-Wyo 6s '47	56	56	56
15	S E P&L 4½s 2025A	82	81½	82
14	So Cal Ed 3¾s'60	104⅝	104¼	104⅝
1	So Cal Ed 3¾s'60B	104½	104½	104½
10	So Cal Ed 4s 60	107½	107½	107½
1	So'wes P&L 6s2022A	66	66	66
2	So'wes Pub S 6s'45A	95	95	95
2	Stand G&E 6s '35 ct	45	45	45
5	Stand G&E5s'35 cv	44¼	44¼	44¼
5	Sta G&E 6s'35 cv ct	45	45	45
5	Stand G&E 6s'51	45¾	45¾	45¾
3	Stand G&E 6s'66	46⅝	45⅞	45⅝
3	Stand Inv 5½s'39	57¾	57½	57¾
2	Stand P&L 6s'57

Local Classified
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(Continued)

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Local Classified
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SUMMER HOMES

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(Continued)

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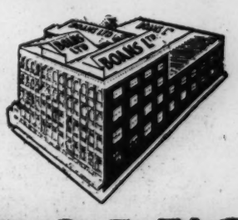

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Monitor Movie Guide

Fanny Brice Makes 'Everybody Sing'

The Adventures of Marco Polo (United Artists)—Rather longer on entertainment than on history. Gary Cooper enacts the explorer-salesman who learns about spaghetti, coal, and gunpowder from the Chinese and obligingly returns favor by teaching Sigrid Gurie the western art of kissing. Robert Sherwood has written a gently ironic screen play. Basil Rathbone, George Barbier, Binnie Barnes, Ernest Truex, Alan Hale, H. B. Warner.—Adults and mature young people.

The Baroness and the Butler (20th-Fox)—Baroness Annabella grows to love and admire the "liberty-equality-fraternity" political philosophy of Butler William Powell. He, in the meantime, has defeated her father and become President of Hungary. In the end, she divorces her titled husband and marries the butler. Although not without charm and humor, the picture's failure lies in an indecision whether it is to be romance, comedy or political drama. The playing is sure. Henry Stephenson, Helen Westley, Joseph Schildkraut, Nigel Bruce.—Adults and young people.

Everybody Sing (MGM)—Fortunately, it isn't necessary to think what this might have been like without Fanny Brice. If only she could have been on hand more often. Miss Brice's two big numbers are "Quainty, Dainty Me" and "Baby Snooks." She plays a comedy maid in a mildly mad theatrical family who are saved from bankruptcy by Judy Garland, Allan Jones (their chief) and Fanny. Billie Burke, Reginald Owen, Reginald Gardiner, Lynne Carver.—Family.

Mad About Music (Universal)—Deanna Durbin, orphaned by her widowed mother's preoccupation with Hollywood glamour, invents herself a father and then makes him come true in the somewhat unwilling person of Herbert Marshall. A delightful film, with lots of good dialogue, amusing situations, Arthur Treacher, tuneful music and, best of all, Deanna. Gail Patrick, Christian Rub, Jackie Moran, Marcia Mae Jones, William Frawley.—Family.

Midnight Intruder (Universal)—Intrudes itself not too objectionably, for 60 minutes or so. Louis Hayward pretends to be a rich man's son, saves the real son from murder conviction, gets a job, marries a fine girl almost before you can say "Program Filler." Barbara Read, Eric Linden, J. C. Nugent.—Adults and young people.

Wide Open Faces (Columbia)—Joe E. Brown is better equipped than most of his fans to swallow the plot concoctions of his latest scenario. With his customary sound-effects, Joe appears as the less-than-brilliant soda clerk who captures the gangsters, redeems his fair name and wins the girl, all in the last 10 minutes. Jane Wyman, Alison Skipworth, Berton Churchill, Lyda Roberti.—Adults and young people.

Pictures of Lasting Interest

Family: "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer," "A Yank at Oxford," "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," "Of Human Hearts," "Green Fields," "The River," "A Damsel in Distress," "Navy Blue and Gold," "Heidi," "100 Men and a Girl," "Thin Ice," "Firefly," "Shall We Dance?"

Adults and Young People: "Bringing Up Baby," "The Goldwyn Follies," "Gold Is Where You Find It," "The Buccaneer," "Happy Landing," "Wells Fargo," "Tovarich," "Stage Door," "True Confession," "Stand-In," "Conquest" (mature), "Submarine D-1," "The Awful Truth," "The Great Garrick," "The Hurricane," "Dark Journey," "It's Love I'm After," "Mayerling" (mature), "Lancer Spy," "Victoria the Great," "Dead End" (mature), "The Life of Emile Zola."

Adults Only: "Bluebeard's Eighth Wife," "Dreaming Lips," "I Met Him in Paris."

(This Guide Is Printed Saturdays)

Brevities

Galt Reporter: Another example of self-control is the case of the man who can afford to buy a new car every year but doesn't.

Buffalo Evening News: All women should have their pictures taken in the hats they're now wearing. Coming generations will have little enough to laugh at.

Humorist: For practice, a skating star frequently writes her name on the ice with her skates. These autographs are eagerly snapped up by collectors who possess refrigerators.

Philadelphia Bulletin: Hitler had no sooner finished that Austrian business in the main office before he heard that another matter was waiting in the corridor.

New York State Journal: We note they are advertising "winter lipsticks" for the girls. Ah, it must be hard for some poor girl to have to get along all winter with her summer lipstick.

Ed Scanlan in Buffalo Evening News: Amarillo, Texas, had a Mother-in-law Day. Some other town, Buffalo, for instance, could make the front page nicely with a Father-in-law Night.

Brubaker in the New Yorker: The New York Telephone Company offers its workers a bonus if they will resign. Now we have to hire people to join the army of the unemployed.

Get a Hobby

However absorbing and pleasurable your regular occupation may be, you should have a hobby to which you can turn for change and recuperation. The brain and body weary of repeated effort. The man of one idea eventually pays a penalty disproportionate to the results. There are many delightful hobbies, such as gardening, music, languages, handicraft, sketching, nature studies, and writing, which will give new purpose and vitality to your daily work. The happiest man is he who, as the years advance, finds continued interest in a variety of subjects, and who has a particular hobby for change and relaxation. You are fortunate if you are engaged in congenial work, but you are doubly so if you have an interesting hobby.—Grenville Kleiser.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

[**"Hints for Solving Cryptograms" will be forwarded free on receipt of stamped, addressed envelope sent to Puzzlesmith, care of The Christian Science Monitor.**]

Cryptogram

Saturday brings a harder cryptogram—with NO hints!

QSTUVXZSYAB CDVEXFV QGFHB USXUHSGT JHQDUEHSHJ, JHAXKBVSYVH BXGLHSB' UHQFGDYS YNDGDVT, YQFVH DAYZDKYVDXK, CXKJHSOFG UYVDHKQH, HV QHVHSY.

In How Many Ways?

7 2 16 9 17 5 20

With the 7 numbers shown above, it is possible to obtain certain totals in more than one way. For example, 7, 9, and 17 total 33. 16 and 17 also total 33. In how many ways can 27 be made? In how many ways can you total 30? 36? 39? 42?

Letter Juggling

This is shared by a Los Angeles reader: 8 different 5-letter words may be formed from the 5 letters given below. Use all 5 letters in each word:

P E S A T

Add-A-Letter

Do just that, as indicated below, and rearrange the letters to form a new word:

REALM + B =
REEL + P =
DIAL + E =
GRAIN + M =
SEAL + E =

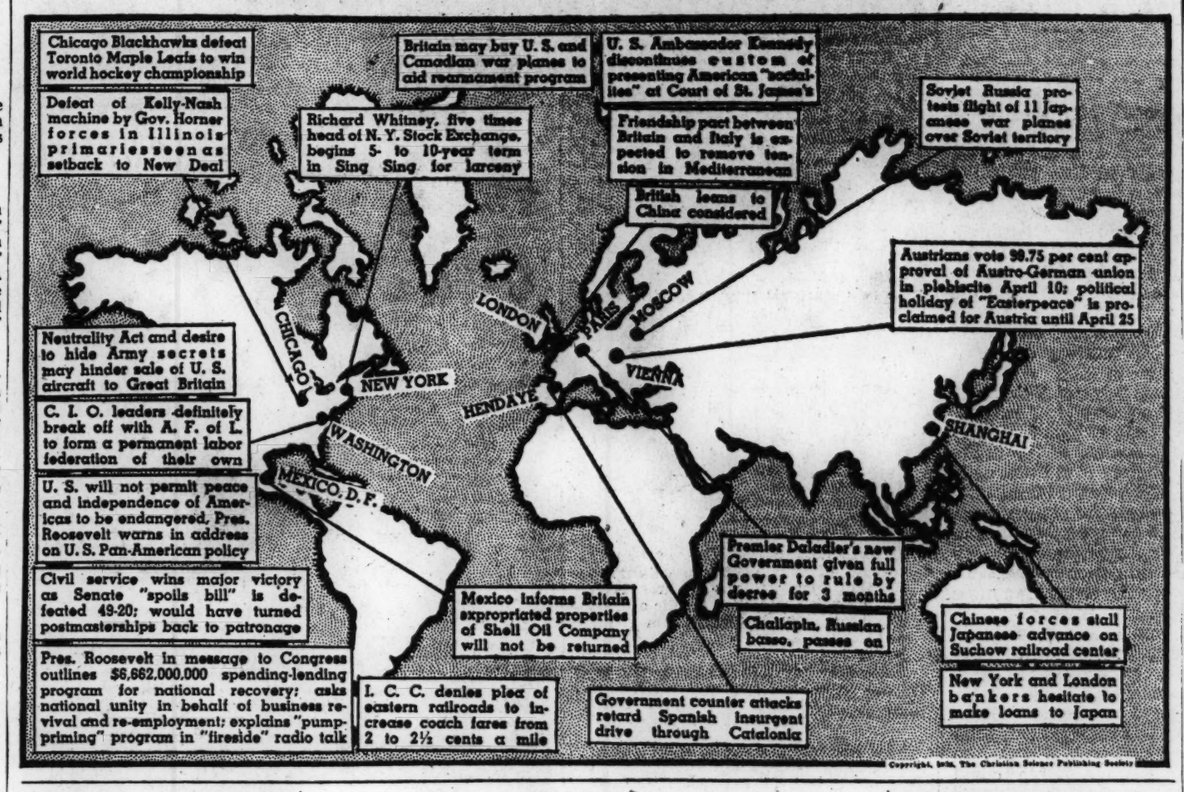
Internationally Great People and their Native Countries

This interesting list is shared by a Fennimore, Wis., reader. Can you assign each person to his or her correct native country?

1	Verdi	America	
2	Nazimova	England	
3	de Sevigne	Italy	1
4	Tagore	Ireland	
5	Velasquez	France	
6	Ibsen	Russia	
7	Synge	Spain	
8	Theocritus	Bengal	
9	Kipling	Norway	
10	Lincoln	Greece	

(Answers Appear On This Page)

World News of the Week at a Glance


Chicago Blackhawks defeat Toronto Maple Leafs to win world hockey championship
Britain may buy U. S. and Canadian war planes to aid rearmament program
U. S. Ambassador Kennedy discontinues custom of presenting American "socialites" at Court of St. James's
Defeat of Kelly-Nash machine by Gov. Horner forces in Illinois primaries seen as setback to New Deal
Richard Whitney, five times head of N. Y. Stock Exchange, begins 5- to 10-year term in Sing Sing for larceny
Friendship pact between Britain and Italy is expected to remove tension in Mediterranean
Soviet Russia protests flight of 11 Japanese war planes over Soviet territory
British loans to China considered
Austrians vote 99.75 per cent approval of Austro-German union in plebiscite April 10; political holiday of "Easterpeace" is proclaimed for Austria until April 25
Neutrality Act and desire to hide Army secrets may hinder sale of U. S. aircraft to Great Britain
C. I. O. leaders definitely break off with A. F. of L. to form a permanent labor federation of their own
U. S. will not permit peace and independence of Americas to be endangered, Pres. Roosevelt warns in address on U. S. Pan-American policy
Premier Daladier's new Government given full power to rule by decree for 3 months
Chinese forces stall Japanese advance on Suchow railroad center
Civil service wins major victory as Senate "spoils bill" is defeated 49-20; would have turned postmasterships back to patronage
Mexico informs Britain expropriated properties of Shell Oil Company will not be returned
Chaliapin, Russian basso, passes on
New York and London bankers hesitate to make loans to Japan
Pres. Roosevelt in message to Congress outlines $6,662,000,000 spending-lending program for national recovery; asks national unity in behalf of business revival and re-employment; explains "pump-priming" program in "fireside" radio talk
I. C. C. denies plea of eastern railroads to increase coach fares from 2 to 2½ cents a mile
Government counter attacks retard Spanish insurgent drive through Catalonia
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NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
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LONDON
PARIS
MOSCOW
HENDAYE
VIENNA
SHANGHAI

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Sunbonnet Sue

The time has come, the soulbwind sings,
To speak of many things—
Of hyacinths and humming birds
And honey-bees' quick wings.
LM

Daily Anecdote

Praise From Wren

Sir Christopher Wren (1632-1723) spent most of his life for the public good. This English architect was not only a genius in the art of designing and building, but he was an example of courage, which has been an inspiration to many others.

Every place you turn to in London, you find grand monuments of the noble art of Wren. He never received any instruction from any architect; but he built 36 halls and 55 churches in the city. In the palaces of Hampton Court and Kensington, in Temple Bar, Drury Lane Theater, the great Monument, and the Royal Exchange, you will see his marvelous skill.

He built churches and colleges at Oxford. And he worked 35 years upon his great masterpiece, St. Paul's Cathedral.

Wren once went to Paris to gather ideas for the restoration of St. Paul's. And it is recorded that he said: "I would give my skin for the architect's design of the Louvre."

In Lighter Vein

Where Needed

Willie was being measured for his first made-to-order suit of clothes. "Do you want the shoulders padded, my little man?" inquired the tailor. "Naw," said Willie, "pad the pants."—Sunshine Bulletin.

The Right One

"I am trying," said the stranger at the door of the boarding-house—"I am trying to trace a woman whose married name I have forgotten. All I know is that she lived in this neighborhood.

"But she is easily described," he went on. "She is a woman of singular beauty and charm, with a pink-and-white complexion, ears like sea-shells, eyes like stars, and hair such as a goddess might envy."

"I'm sorry, sir," said the maid, "but I don't know—"

Suddenly a voice came from the top of the stairs: "Jane, tell the gentleman I'll be down in a minute."—Tit-Bits.

A Lament

Come what may (and it may come soon),
When the Stock Exchange is a vacant room
And brokers, wont to pace the floor,
Have carfare home, and nothing more,
Posts are dust covered, and sell as antiques
Catalogued in side shows as wonderful freaks.
Ribbons of tape that recorded your fate
Not now are reported five minutes late.
Speculation—a dream of long ago—
When a ten-point rise meant plenty of dough.
Oh, for the days beyond recall,
When you bought for a rise and sold for a fall.
The hum of the ticker was sweet in your ears;
When going your way, loud were your cheers.
So come, little children, gather round your dad;
He'll tell you of Wall Street and the money he had.

—Alson M. Abott, in Wall Street Journal.

Not Overdone, Anyway

"Maybe this Scotch thrift thing is overdrawn."

"What do you mean?"

"So far I've never heard of a two-kilt suit."

Why Not?

A Scottish cleric owned a farm, which was run as economically as possible. One day, taking a stroll, he saw his ploughman sitting idle on the handle of his plough, while the horses took a needed rest. He was paying the man sixpence an hour and so he gently, but reproachfully said: "John, wouldn't it be a good plan for you to have a pair of shears and be trimming these bushes along the fence while the horses are resting?"

John returned the minister's gaze and answered: "And might I suggest that you take a bowl of potatoes into the pulpit and peel 'em during the anthem?"—Montreal Star.

Jest a Minute

"I think you got your hog calls backward, pop!"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

"Food Days"

Collingswood, N. J.

It is the custom of the manager of a movie theater in a suburban town, where the question of public charity is carried on largely by private contribution, to have a matinee for children one Saturday each month, when a child may be admitted by donating an article of canned goods.

It is a heartening sight to see the long line of children standing outside the theater on these "Food Days," each one carefully carrying a can of food. This is turned over to those in charge of dispensing the town's charity and placed where it will do the most good.

Parents express much gratitude for these movie "Food Days," because they are teaching their children to help others, and, by so doing, to help themselves.

Beethoven's Ideas

You will ask me where I find my ideas. I hardly know. They come uninvited, directly or indirectly. I can almost grasp them with my hands in the open air, in the woods, while walking, in the stillness of the night, early in the morning, called up by moods which the poet translates into words, I into musical tones. They ring and roar and swirl about me until I write them down in notes.—Schloesser reporting Beethoven.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Beloved (Col. 3:12)—This word, in our opinion, should be sounded preferably as three syllables in the construction "Put on therefore, as the elect of God, holy and beloved, bowels of mercies. . . ." This is borne out by a literal translation of the Greek: "Be you clothed therefore, as chosen ones of the God, holy ones and beloved ones, bowels of mercy. . . ."

Compass (verb)—*Kum'-pas.*

This word comes to us from the Late Latin *compassare*, "to measure a circumference," and, as a verb, may be used in three related senses: (1) "to go about or entirely around" ("Ye shall compass the city seven times"); (2) "to inclose on all sides, to surround" ("Mercy shall compass him about"); and (3) "to bring about, accomplish" ("He endeavored to compass the destruction of sin").

Contingent—*Kon-tin'-jent.*

The Latin *contingere*, "to touch, relate" (*cum*, "together," and *tangere*, "to touch"), lies back of our word, which we use in the sense of "subject to something else; dependent upon a preceding event; conditioned upon or touching another situation."

Dissolution—*Dis-o-lu'-shun* (secondary stress on first syllable).

The root meaning of "dissolution" (Latin *dis*, "apart," and *solvere*, "to loose") may be said to be "a process of breaking down"—that is, "disintegration, decay, lapsing into ruin."

Effect—Whether as noun or verb, this word is sounded *eh-fekt'* (both *e*'s short).

Guillotined—This word, which suggests the severing of the head from the body by means of the guillotine (*gil'-o-teen*), a heavy blade falling from a height down vertical grooves, is pronounced with principal accent on the final syllable, *gil-o-teend'* (secondary stress on first syllable).

Hyssop (Ps. 51:7)—*Hiss'-up.*

There is little doubt that the Biblical hyssop was a rock plant (cf. I Kings 4:33) that had a number of slender stalks growing from a single root, which would be suitable for a "sprinkling brush." (It has been identified as a species of marjoram.) Incidentally, "hyssop" in this verse may be regarded as a figurative use, suggesting the atoning blood sprinkled by it.

Infallible (Acts 1:3)—*In-fal'-ih-bl* (first *i* and the *a* short, second *i* clipped-short).

The Greek form rendered "infallible proofs" in the King James Version is *tekmeriosis*, which suggests "clear proofs, sure tokens."

Misconstrue—The latest Webster's has wisely shifted its preference from accenting the second syllable to giving principal accent to the third syllable *mis-kon-stroo'* (secondary stress on first syllable).

Passion (Acts 1:3)—The words "after his passion" translate the Greek phrase *meta* ("after") *auton* ("him") *pathein* ("to suffer"); or, more freely, "after his suffering" or "after he had suffered."

Polycarp—*Pol'-ih-karp.*

Polycarp (A. D. 69-166) was a link between the Apostles and the ecclesiastical writers of the latter part of the second century. For example, Irenaeus wrote of hearing Polycarp "speak of his intercourse with John and the rest who had seen the Lord."

During a festival in Smyrna in 166, a cry was raised against the Christians; and Polycarp sought refuge. He was betrayed, however, and efforts were made to make him "revile Christ." The pious martyr said: "Eighty and six years have I served him and he hath done me no wrong. How can I speak evil of my king who saved me?"

The fagots were lighted; and his noble work was crowned with a baptism of fire.

Precipitate—*Pre-sip'-ih-tate.*

Students of chemistry will have no difficulty with this word, for they have made hundreds of enlightening tests. They have, for example, dissolved certain minerals in acids; and then by adding a base to the solution, they have seen the mineral matter precipitated (Latin *praecipitare*, "to cast headlong") from the solution.

Probation—*Pro-bay'-shun.*

This word is derived from the Latin *probare*, "to prove"; and inasmuch as this is in turn traceable to *probus*, "good, excellent," we are assured that the primary meaning of *probare* was "to prove (or judge) the goodness of a thing."

Probation, then, may be regarded as an opportunity given one to measure up to the best; it is a time of proving—of demonstration. There may seem to be some tribulation, but it is only a fitting for more progress.

Scholastic—*Sko-*, not *skoo-*.

Theophilus—*The-off'-ih-lus* (*e* as in debate, *o* short, *i* and *u* clipped-short).

The presence of this name early in Acts (1:1) and in Luke (1:3) is regarded by Bible scholars as something more than a coincidence; and they have therefore ascribed both books to Luke.

Threshold—Preferably *thresh'-old.*

Throughly (Ps. 51:2)—To be pronounced as spelled, *throo'-lih.*

Treatise (Acts 1:1)—In America, *tree'-tis* (short *i*); in Britain, *tree'-tiz.*

Transfigured (Mark 9:2)—*Trans-*, not *tranz-*.

The word here renders the Greek *metamorphoo*, "I am metamorphosed" (or "utterly changed with respect to form and substance"), compounded of *meta*, signifying "change," and *morphe*, "form, shape."

Transition—Preferably *tran-zish'-un.*

Gradualness or lack of abruptness seems to be the essence of a "transition," as we ordinarily conceive the term, which comes to us from the Latin *transitus*, "a passing over" (*trans*, "across," and *ire*, "to go"). The speaker who makes a transition from one subject to another does it best when he blends the one into the other; and we are all familiar with the delicate modulations by which the capable pianist changes keys without changing modes.

Wholly—Discriminate between "holy" and "wholly" by sounding the first *ho'-lih*, and the second *hole'-lih.*

(1), (2)—From time to time this department, with the support of the publishers of Webster's, has counseled the reading of cardinal numbers as cardinals ("1" as "one," "2" as "two," etc.) and ordinal numbers ("1st" as "first," "2nd" as "second," etc.); but it is becoming increasingly obvious that cardinals are sometimes used as abbreviations for ordinals; or, in other words, there are times when cardinals should be read as ordinals. (Note that a date such as "April 6, 1938" is formally read "April sixth, nineteen hundred and thirty-eight.")

Cardinals are used in simple counting, or in answer to the implied question: "How many?" Ordinals are used "to show the order or succession in which names, objects, periods of time, or the like, are considered" (Webster's); or in answer to the question: "Which one?"

In constructions such as "We now awake to two facts: (1) that we are citizens; (2) that we are free," it is evident that "(1)" and "(2)" stand for ordinal adjective modifiers of "fact" understood. An example of this is given in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, page 269, lines 29 to 4 (next page).

Quotation for Today

WHAT you dislike in another, take care to correct in yourself.

—SPRAT.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Triangle Race

Those taking part stand in groups of threes. The three players stand with their backs toward one another, and take hands, thus forming a triangle.

When the signal to go is given, the triangles race to the wall and back to the starting point. The triangle must be kept intact at all times. If hands are unclasped the players must drop out.

The triangle which first runs the race in required form is the winner.—A. C. H., York, Pa.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptograms: Cryptograms without clues properly deciphered, demonstrate solvers' peculiar ability, acute imagination, wonderful patience, et cetera.

In How Many Ways?: 37, 3; 30, 3; 34, 3; 30, 2; 42, 3.

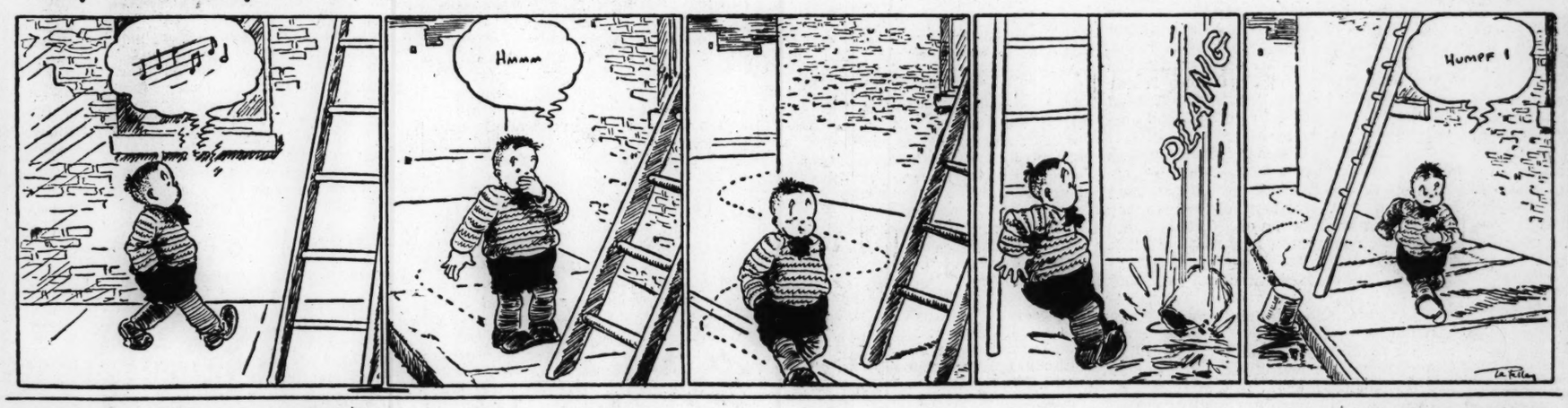
Letter Juggling: Peats, pates, pasta, tapes, teaps, taspe, spate, steap.

Add-A-Letter: Marble, repel, ideal, margin, lease.

Internationally Great People and their Native Countries: Verdi—Italy; Nazimova—Russia; de Sevigne—France; Tagore—Bengal; Velasquez—Spain; Ibsen—Norway; Synge—Ireland; Theocritus—Greece; Kipling—England; Lincoln—America.

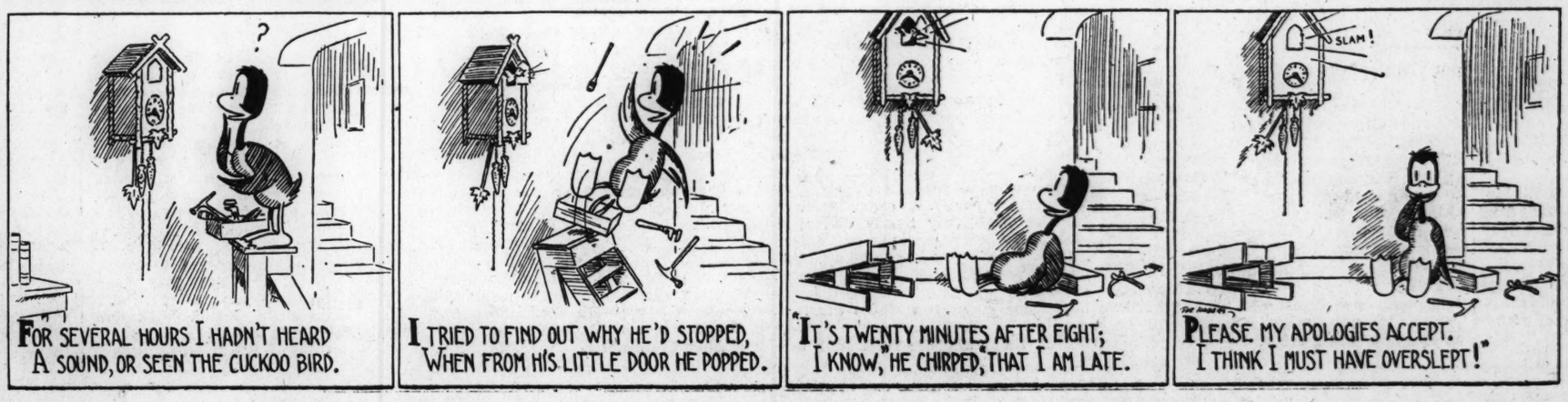
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Well, That Decision Is Made*

By LE PELLEY



The Adventures of Waddles—*The Cuckoo Apologizes*

By THE HAGERS


?
FOR SEVERAL HOURS I HADN'T HEARD A SOUND, OR SEEN THE CUCKOO BIRD.
I TRIED TO FIND OUT WHY HE'D STOPPED, WHEN FROM HIS LITTLE DOOR HE POPPED.
"IT'S TWENTY MINUTES AFTER EIGHT; I KNOW," HE CHIRPED, "THAT I AM LATE.
SLAM!
PLEASE MY APOLOGIES ACCEPT. I THINK I MUST HAVE OVERSLEPT!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Repairing Stresa?

THE four-power pact which was to checkmate the five-power pact is itself in danger of being checkmated by a three-power pact. This possibility will be read in many quarters as a gauge of the pressures Reichsführer Hitler's Austrian coup has placed on the Rome-Berlin axis. For the three-power bloc now seen rising in Europe would exclude Germany from the concert of nations even as the four-power pact would have excluded Russia.

Such a result of Mr. Chamberlain's policy of "appeasement" toward the dictatorships will not, of course, be considered completely satisfactory by those who wished to see peace firmly established. It recalls too clearly the "Stresa front" which Great Britain, France and Italy constructed against Germany exactly four years ago.

The history of Stresa is not reassuring. While Italy almost immediately misinterpreted the meaning of that understanding as giving her a free hand in Ethiopia, the British Government felt compelled by the threat of secret German naval building to go outside the "front" for a naval treaty with Berlin.

A three-power understanding, among Britain, France and Italy, today might well be more firmly based than was the Stresa front. The question of Austrian independence, which was one of the main considerations at Stresa, has now been "settled" in such a way as to suggest to Il Duce his need of friends elsewhere than in Berlin. A "greater Germany" is now at Italy's very gateway.

Nevertheless, a new front which had as its sole object the raising of barriers against Germany would always be subject to those whims of diplomatic fortune which beset the Stresa encampment. Such an arrangement can hardly be heartening to friends of democracy or collective security. The method by which it is being accomplished has given the fascistic Insurgents in Spain comfort and aid from the very beginning of the Spanish war to their splitting of Loyalist Spain in Friday's drive to the coast. And Italy's company has to be purchased at the price of the independence of an erstwhile League state.

Mussolini might even better say today than he did after his military defeat of Ethiopia that Italy is now definitely among the satisfied powers. With recognition of the Italian Empire by Britain, France and other League states a foregone conclusion, Il Duce may at last indisputably claim that victory over the League and the world of which he boasted in the days of sanctions. Since the understanding with Italy had to be purchased at such a figure, no doubt many of Mr. Chamberlain's countrymen will demand that it be made the cornerstone for something more than another Stresa.

Of course it is by no means certain that Premier Mussolini can yet afford to leave Reichsführer Hitler out of his plans. Herr Hitler goes to Rome in May and the fetes in that city will serve to remind Italians that Germany and Italy together can command a sort of attention from Britain and France that neither dictatorship could command without the axis. Despite the political and economic strains which Germany's successes in Central Europe may have placed on their relationship, the two dictators may consider each other's company as still indispensable.

If, through the offices of Il Duce, German ambitions can be harmonized with Britain's interest in European peace, it is possible that hope for that wider understanding at which Mr. Chamberlain aimed before the Austrian coup, can be revived.

Pumps and Purchasing Power

ONE elemental thing to remember about recovery by pump-priming: All the water has to come out of one well—production. Purchasing power ultimately is derived from goods and services produced. There is no other source, and those who think money is pulled out of the air by congressional appropriations for pump-priming are due for as rude a shock as those who think it can be made on printing presses. In the end, goods and services must be paid for with goods and services.

Purchasing power is not created by pump-priming. The priming is water taken from the same well—the national income of wealth produced and utilized. The priming may induce a freer flow of production. If the pump of private enterprise is in good working order, it should. If not, only a few buckets of retail-trade buying power will be skimmed from the surface. The pump will reach down and bring up a steady flow of private investment only when the pump is lubricated with confidence.

It is important to center on increasing the national income in terms of actual production. The fact that the priming must also come from that source is not necessarily an argument against priming. The thing to make sure of is having the pump in good order so water poured in will not be wasted.

Money for Monkeys

THE International Conference for the Investigation of Vivisection recently made public information concerning the use of a portion of the money collected by the recent birthday balls held throughout the country in honor of the President.

Although it was public knowledge that the fund was to be used in the fight against poliomyelitis, there was nothing in the publicity to indicate that even a portion of the money collected was to be used for animal experimentation, whereas it now appears from a statement made by Dr. Joseph S. Wall, professor of diseases of children at Georgetown University Medical School, before Mrs. Jenckes's Congressional Committee in Washington, D. C., that:

> . . . Not one penny of that fund will go to buying a crutch for a crippled child. Not one dollar of it will go to President Roosevelt's pet foundation in Georgia. The majority of the dollars in that fund will go for the purchase of monkeys in order that we may carry out proper animal research.

How tragic some of the consequences from the use of serum obtained from monkeys has been can be gained from an article in the Journal of American Medical Association, by Dr. J. P. Leake, Medical Director of the United States Public Health Service. He stated:

> Through those responsible for the production of these vaccines, through several health officers and others, word has come to the United States Public Health Service of the development, at suggestive intervals following these injections, of cases of paralytic poliomyelitis with high fatality.

Yet the quest goes on, seeking to find in the tortured bodies of these animals the answer that does not lie in the flesh. Not all medical authorities are in sympathy with these practices. And the use for vivisection of a large portion of the money collected for the President's ball must have been contrary to the wishes of many donors.

Laymen's Part in Railroads

REFERENCE by President Roosevelt in his Thursday message to "a serious undertaking to solve the railroad problem" is a reminder of the file of correspondence which he submitted three days previously to Congress with the Splawn report.

In that correspondence one naturally looks for some constructive suggestions from the two parties chiefly interested, namely, railroad management as represented by J. J. Pelley, president of the Association of American Railroads, and railroad labor as represented by George M. Harrison, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks. There are, indeed, points of specific value in these letters, but there is also a self-interested short-sightedness which illustrates why an intelligent lay interest must help solve the railroad portion of a national transportation problem.

Recommending increases in rates to aid revenues, Mr. Pelley says:

> It is recognized that as to some traffic, rates are limited by the presence of competitive agencies. Railways are now determining the extent to which depressed rates may be increased, and will make such increases where practicable; but it is known that they will be relatively small. We feel that railways must be given more freedom to exercise their judgment in fixing rates on traffic for which railway service is essential.

This surely means, if it means anything, that the railways, having driven or lost a large part of their traffic to cheaper—and often subsidized—competitors, believe they should be sustained by being allowed to gouge whatever rate they can obtain from those few remaining types of traffic that have no escape.

On the labor side, Mr. Harrison bristled at the Splawn report suggestion of possible wage cuts as a method of railroad relief and foreshadowed the flat rejection of it which has ensued in conference with the employers. Yet if there is any set of wages out of line in the United States it is probably that of railroad employees.

The labor spokesman also opposes flintily the proposals looking to "co-ordinations and consolidations" in railroad operation. Mr. Harrison objects to the prospective elimination of 200,000 railroad jobs, which may be a high estimate, but does he consider the loss of jobs that is going to follow a demand of railway labor and capital to be supported on their present plane regardless of public convenience, economy and service?

Both capital and labor in the railway industry have a legitimate grievance in the existence of a whole field of subsidized competitors. Motortrucks, bus, barge and airplane operators all can make a showing that they pay substantial parts of their revenues in taxes that help maintain the public facilities they use, but no agency has yet authoritatively figured out how near or how far these different arms of transport are from a basis of fair and equal competition with the railroads.

Hence the sensible recommendation of Messrs. Splawn, Eastman and Mahaffie of the Interstate Commerce Commission that a Federal Transportation Authority be established and directed, among other things, to "report upon the extent to which the three forms of transportation are supported, directly or indirectly, by the use of government funds."

This to the end that sound transportation policy may be evolved. The authority should not only be given but should be acted upon, and quickly.

War—For Whom?

Book News of the Day

IF ALL the generals were like Smedley D. Butler and Frank Percy Crozier, what would become of the art of war? The statesmen who declare it would have to fight it—a suggestion that is not without its merits or its sponsors. In THE MEN I KILLED (New York: Doubleday, Doran. $2) General Crozier has a word or two to say about "The Men For Whom I Killed," and about those for whom tomorrow's generals may have to do the semi-dirty work that for the private is all dirt. But listen:

> Unfortunately there is today such an appalling ignorance displayed on the subject of how to acquire peace, how to keep peace, that the only way to get the present [British] Government, or any other government for that matter, to consider the right approach, would be to send them back to school to be taught by men like Bernard Shaw, H. G. Wells, Gerald Heard and others, at some central institution for the Peace-Blind.
>
> I suggest that the Society of Friends might take a hand in the especial case of Mr. Duff Cooper, who is so obviously in need of individual tuition for the onerous duty he is attempting to perform at the Admiralty.

Some may say this is hitting Mr. Duff Cooper below the belt. Let them guard their own waistlines:

> For instance, what are we to think when Sir Stafford Cripps is censured by an obscure Member [of Parliament] for suggesting to workers that they should refuse to manufacture munitions; or when Mr. Mander, notoriously wedded to the principle of collective security—which is supposed to be a policy approved by the Conservative party and which the National party pretend to be operating—is accused by Mr. Ormsby-Gore of being a pacifist, to his great annoyance and to the accompaniment of ministerial jeers and laughter?
>
> Absurd — grotesque — pathetic! To be *accused* of being a pacifist! To be *accused* of being anxious to avoid the wholesale slaughter of countless thousands, nay, millions, of defenceless men, women and children—despite our £1,500,000,000 Defence Bill!

When Dr. Maude Royden asked Mr. Lloyd George what he would do if she preached the Sermon on the Mount against war, he replied he would lock her up under the Defence of the Realm Act. This is another of those scraps of the past with which General Crozier gives us a prospect of that savage tomorrow which we are not taking sufficient pains to avert.

These pages are an expression of what happens when a man of more than usual perception rises to a position in the army which is expected to preclude his exercising it. It is better that a general should have written them than that a civilian should have to bear the stigma a uniform may ward off. It will be still better when more generals are writing them.

C. W. M.

Fancy Versus Plain Food

Pages From an Album

VI—Lord Northcliffe

WHETHER one likes the later developments of the modern newspaper press or not, there can be little doubt that Alfred Harmsworth, afterwards Lord Northcliffe, was its founder. I did not come into contact with him until the World War, though I had spent some years in Fleet Street, where I had, despite my tender years, acted as editor on no fewer than three journals—an illustrated weekly, a political local paper, and a daily which had traditions but no importance.

There was nothing I did not know about the making of newspapers in those days, from the actual composition, the making up of the forms on the stone, and the putting of the pages to bed, to the quick writing of news, gossip, special articles, and editorials. It was this all-round experience that was afterwards to be so useful during those difficult war days in Paris, when I was sent to assist in the publication of the English daily paper which circulated in the trenches. Lord Northcliffe engaged in propaganda work for the Allies, took a lively interest in it; and there were periods when his voice was heard over the telephone several times nightly, protesting, advising, informing.

Those were strenuous times: something like half a million copies had to be distributed daily, in a territory that was constantly moving. There were often few messages, and no other English newspapers; and somehow we had to make-shift with whatever we could extract from the French newspapers.

Northcliffe never forgot those who did their utmost in an emergency. When the war was over, and I had resumed my literary work, I received from him an invitation to lunch at Fontainebleau. It was an interesting party. The Chief—as everyone called him—was in excellent form, relating incidents of his travels, giving the frankest impressions of persons. Every now and again he would turn to me—or to any other member of the company—with pointed forefinger, and exclaim: "You know that, don't you?" He had perhaps made a surprising assertion; but it was considered good policy to acquiesce. For my part I was always afraid of being caught in a trap; of being induced to acquiesce in palpable nonsense, and of being laughed at for my subservience by Northcliffe. So, at the risk of incurring his displeasure I simply said "No," if I did not know.

Learning to appreciate his curious character as I did, I am sure that my "No's" won me far more esteem than the "Yes's" which he perpetually heard. He seemed to demand obsequiousness, but he despised it. In fact, he paid a man good salary to report against every proposal. His job was to discover all the disadvantages even in Northcliffe's own schemes.

When we went round the golf course together (I am the world's poorest golfer) he suddenly asked me to take over the Paris direction of the Times. I declined. He insisted. I told him it was impossible. "For what reason?" he asked. "The first is financial," I answered. "You haven't got enough money to tempt me." He jumped in the air. "And the second?" "The second is that the opinions of the Times are not mine, and I am not changing mine."

He immediately seized my hand. "Then it's a bargain: when can you begin?" I reminded him of my objections.

"Oh," he said, "they are removed. I want the opinions of the Times changed. You have a free hand. And as for money—you shall name your own figure, and my lawyer will draw up the contract."

Exacting he was. I have sat with him in his house in Carlton Gardens when he has angrily slashed the paper to pieces, dictating comments on the mistakes of presentation. These comments were not confidential. They were pinned up in Carmelite House for everybody to see. But mixed up with the scathing criticisms were the most flattering remarks for anything he found to his liking.

I imagine that carelessness was for him the greatest crime. Doubtless in their zest for news some of his young men were guilty of terrific blunders; risks had sometimes to be taken. But I can personally testify that the Chief laid enormous emphasis on accuracy. Everything had to be verified. Nothing that was slovenly was to be passed. When I look at many of the newspapers today, I cannot but reflect that the pupils of the great British master of popular journalism have learned their lesson badly. What havoc Northcliffe would make in those newspaper offices today! What ravages he would make in cheaply-won reputations!

SISLEY HUDDLESTON

North . . South . . East . . West

If and When

By Frank L. Perrin

THERE seems to be an indefiniteness about it all. And yet it is impossible, whatever one's preconceptions or prejudices, to escape the realization that the tenacity with which President Roosevelt clings to the main thesis of the New Deal program testifies to his own sincerity and honesty of purpose. Neither the President nor his sponsored appendage to the Democratic Party, a foundling now approaching adolescence, are going to be laughed out of court or be consigned to political oblivion. There remains behind them, enthusiastic in the support of an ideal, a tremendous and possibly still an overwhelming number of American voters. It may be that a test now, or in November next, or in 1940, would disclose an appreciable falling off in numbers. But New Deal idealism is firmly seated in the saddle. The horse which was fresh in 1932, bitted and fit in 1936, and somewhat winded for the off-year handicap in 1938, will, from present indications, be a strong contender, because of its record, in the autumn event.

But there is an increasingly persistent determination to examine that record, to analyze it and to discover whether the claims made for it, in the President's message and radiocast appeal this week, are justified. Clearly the appeal was made in defense of the record. No departure from a method which has admittedly failed is proposed. The program since 1934 has been one of spending. It is proposed only that the same program be continued even more liberally. I see nothing else offered. The American family, without regard to its actual needs and wants, is asked to buy, on its credit, things which are prescribed upon the theory that they will make all the people happy and prosperous.

Neither you nor I can estimate the meaning and significance, in our own experiences, of a billion dollars. Beyond that point confusion is worse confounded, and not even those schooled in high finance or political economy are convincing, or plausible, or persuasively truthful when they lightly discuss or attempt to defend experimental expenditures representing many billions. If we are led beyond our depth by those with enthusiasm but without vision it is our misfortune, no matter whose the fault may be.

Even those who are reasonably cautious will, in an emergency, be inclined to agree to try anything once. That was the attitude of a majority of the American people a few years ago. It was promised that a new political prophet would lead them out of the slough of despond into which they had been enticed largely by their own folly and indifference. They had failed to implement and apply completely sound methods of government and governmental control already at hand and easily available. They failed to regulate production and distribution, to check greedy and dishonest speculation, and to provide for a just and fair division of the profits of industry. This is admitted. There is no effort by anyone, Republican or Democrat, to deny it.

But there is a growing conviction that the penalty for this failure has already been assessed and paid. Now there is disappointment felt that it is proposed to reimpose and increase the burden. Punishment that does not encourage or compel reformation and inspire a desire to abandon the wrong way is, many will agree, futile and inhumane.

What the American people now ask is an opportunity to prove their own worthiness and dependability. They chafe under imposed guardianship. The padrone system is unpopular in America because it is un-American. The rewards of industry and production, wherever they accrue, are the rightful rewards of those who share in the enterprise.

If it had not been proved and the fact established by more than a century and a half of experience in applying the American system of checks and balances in industry, in commerce, in legislation and in the conduct of all our affairs and relations that the system is sound and workable, then it might be possible to understand why it is proposed now to continue other and still vaguely experimental methods.

President Rooseyelt demands now that Congress enlarge and continue processes of spending and appropriation which, by his own admission, have failed. He can give no assurance that a continuation of his methods will any more than help in bridging an emergency gap which seems to grow ever wider. Where does such a policy, if pursued, finally lead? That is the question which the American people, together with their thoughtful representatives in Congress, are demanding shall be answered.

The Wide Horizon

Swastikas Over South America

By Roland Hall Sharp

IN FEW places in South America is a traveler long out of sight or sound of Germans and things German. Nearly at the end of a trip around South and Central America over Pan American Airways, I recall Germans and Swastikas more than any other single non-South American impression.

Sometimes the Germans are present en masse, as in colonies of southern Brazil and southern Chile dating from long before Hitler. Sometimes they are fresh from Germany as teachers in German schools, or as exchange professors. In business, now flourishing for Germany here because of the Aski, or compensated mark, both long-time residents and newcomers are much in evidence.

Since the absorption of Austria by Germany, most of the ardent National Socialists in South America have made no effort to conceal their jubilation. Even the older immigrants, and those of German lineage who are now nationalized in the South American countries of their adoption, tend to swell their chests a little over the expanding exploits of the Vaterland.

In Guayaquil, Ecuador, red and white and black Swastika flags flew at four or five places in the city to celebrate Hitler's entry into Vienna. Yet significantly no Swastika flew before the quarters of the German Club in Guayaquil, although one had been flying there a few days before. There is a deep and sharp cleavage in Guayaquil between the National Socialists and the older, pre-Hitler and often anti-Hitler colonists.

The cleavage is so open that the fire-eating young bloods have withdrawn from the German Club to another building. The question of anti-Semitism, recently a live topic in Ecuador due to a controversial decree issued by the Government, is only one of the typical cleavages between the older Germans and the National Socialists.

* * *

At many points I have talked with Germans about their attitude toward the present situation in Europe, and their own feelings as regards the Old World and the New World. One soft-spoken gentleman in southern Chile typifies the colonist of German lineage who has left behind his European tensions, and is glad to be a citizen of the New World.

"Freiheit" constantly recurred in his conversation. Freedom, New World freedom, wins these people from their heritages of strife. Southern Chile has the wholesome effect of a pioneer region. As we sat talking on the hotel terrace overlooking Lake Llanquihue at dusk, there lay before us across the lake a vast southern region as yet scarcely populated. It is a region of great trees, of snow-capped volcanoes, of lakes set like liquid jewels in the southern Andes, of unspoiled land and a coast line like that of Norway.

Southern Chile seems very remote from Europe, yet even so the National Socialist outlook finds vigorous expression. At one time the local Nazi groups became too vocal in their propagandizing, and received official orders to remain within bounds. Chile, like most South American countries, is looking for citizens and workers, not propagandists of any extreme form of government, whether it be Communist, Fascist or National Socialist. Both President Alessandri and his Minister of Lands and Colonization stressed this point to me in interviews.

One German, or rather a Chilean of German lineage, gave me as objective a view of National Socialism as anyone could, when we were returning from the lake district. His outlook was completely New World. Unlike many of the German colonists, he had frequently revisited the Vaterland, before and since Hitler, but he returns to the Freiheit he has found in Chile.

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Many of the German colonists with whom I talked had never been back to Germany. One woman on the bus from Puerto Montt to Puerto Varas had been in Chile forty-one years. Others in the bus had children born in Chile. It is not unusual to find third-generation Germans who know about Germany only what they read or hear. In time, the family tie as well as the circle of friends kept intact by correspondence is broken. The family is in the New World; friends are in the New World; the Old World fades.

Yet the tenet of National Socialism regarding race and loyalty to the State tolerates no forgetfulness of these Nazi imperatives. South America has not missed the point that if the Reich is to gather unto itself all Germans, starting with those of Austria and going on to those in other European countries, it may be only a question of time until the race theory will reach out more insistently toward Germans in South America. Assuming that the Reich continues to expand, it certainly will look to its nationals abroad for loyal co-operation, at least, in helping Germany obtain needed raw materials from South America.

Already there are Swastikas over South America. No foreign chancellery, including that of the United States, appears more acutely aware of the vast potentialities of this region than does the Wilhelmstrasse. As only one example of Berlin's policy, a German school in San José, Costa Rica, will next year receive 10,000 Colonies, or three fourths of its budget, from the German Government. In this school, children of Costa Ricans are taught to salute and say, "Heil Hitler."